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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET.

ITS SURRENDER AGREED TO.

London, March 15.
Reuter's correspondent at Brussels says the Germans have agreed to the Allied conditions regarding the surrender of the German merchant fleet.

HUNDRED AND FIFTY VESSELS.

London, March 15.
Reuter's Paris correspondent says the surrendered German merchantmen comprise about 150 vessels with a tonnage of 1,800,000 tons. The Allies will furnish Germany with 300,000 tons of cereals and 70,000 tons of fats monthly.

The proceedings at Brussels were characterised by the most frigid formality.

NO FORMAL SURRENDER.

London, March 15.
Reuter learns that there will be no formal surrender of German merchant vessels. The ships will be manned almost entirely by British, American and French crews. The vessels are roughly estimated to have a total tonnage of three and a half million tons. France receives between 75,000 and 100,000 tons, Britain will probably manage three-fourths of the cargo tonnage and France the remainder, as America is not interested in such tonnage, while Italy already possesses Austrian shipping.

An Allied Economic Commission is being established at Hamburg to deal with freight and cognate questions.

FIRST THINGS FIRST.

Brussels, March 15.
In order that the Allies' generosity should not be regarded as due to German threats, Admiral Wemyss, in reading the Allies' conditions, paused after Clause Eight, relating to the prior surrender of the German Merchant Marine. He asked formally whether Germany consented to hand over the fleet, and Herr Braun, head of the German Delegation, after a moment's impressive silence, replied "Yes, we consent to give up the German Merchant Marine." Admiral Wemyss then read the clauses dealing with the terms for re-entraining Germany.

FOOD FOR GOLD.

Copenhagen, March 15.
A message from Berlin says in face of the agreement which has been concluded at Brussels, Germany undertakes to deposit in Brussels gold to the value of £11,000,000 in order that the delivery of food may begin immediately. The telegram points out that the Allies do not guarantee delivery but Germany is permitted to import foodstuffs from Allied and neutral countries; therefore Germany's most important task is to do her utmost to increase the export of raw materials and industrial products.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

MORE AMAZING REVELATIONS.

London, March 15.
The Coal Commission is continuing its proceedings, daily sifting a mass of figures and statistics presented by the owners' and workers' representatives. Witnesses are closely and persistently cross-examined by both sides.

Startling revelations have been made regarding the bad conditions underground, in which men and boys have to work, while ponies die at the rate of forty monthly. The shocking housing conditions in many mining districts are also drawn attention to.

The Commission brought out the amazing fact that the Coal Controller had agreed to an increase in prices amounting to a yearly exaction of £25,000,000 from coal consumers in order to assist low-grade collieries which were losing money while others were piling up still more enormous profits.

Witnesses drew attention to the increasing danger of American competition, and especially of Argentine and Scandinavia, and urged the necessity of cutting down prices in order to prevent American under-cutting.

Yesterday's sitting was occupied in considering an elaborate scheme presented by the Miners' Federation favouring nationalisation of mines, proposing that each mine be administered by a Pit Committee elected yearly by the men.

MINING MORE DEADLY THAN WAR.

London, March 15.
The Coal Commission was startled yesterday by the evidence of Mr. Robertson, Chairman of the Scottish Mine Workers, declaring that mining was more deadly than war. Mr. Robertson quoted figures showing that an average of 1,100 were killed in the mines yearly during the last fifty years and over three and a quarter million injured in twenty years. He asserted that the greed of the coal-owners was responsible for bad housing, quoting, as a typical instance, the fact that 27,000 out of 38,000 inhabitants of Hamilton, Lanarkshire, lived in one or two-roomed houses. Hence the miners insisted on State control. Mr. Balfour, the coal owners' representative, said if things were as Mr. Robertson described, they must be put right. Mr. Hartshorn, the Welsh miners' representative, said if the men's demands were not granted, Bolshevism was bound to come.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORTS.

London, March 20.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law outlined the three reports by the Coal Commission—firstly, the report signed by the miners' and Labour representatives which recommended granting the full demands of the miners, including nationalisation; secondly, the report signed by the coal owners' representatives which recommended an immediate increase in wages of 1s. 6d. daily and the reduction of hours from eight to seven; thirdly, the report signed by Mr. Justice Sankey and employers not directly concerned in the coal industry, which recommended an immediate advance in wages of two shillings, namely, two-thirds of the men's full demands, the reduction of hours to seven from the middle of July, and, subject to the economic position of the industry at the end of 1920, to six hours two years later.

A U-BOAT ESCAPES.

CREW RESCUED BY SPANISH DESTROYER.

Madrid, March 15.
A message from Ferrol says the interned U-48, which was being made ready for surrender to the Allies, escaped and was chased by a Spanish destroyer, but submerged when nearly overtaken. The crew came to the surface and was rescued by the destroyer.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

London, March 17.
In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes, moving the second reading of the Ways and Communications Bill, said before the war railway capital returned 4.2 per cent, while to-day the loss was between three and four per cent. Canals before the war earned one and a half per cent but to-day were losing money, and heavily subsidised roads brought practically no income and cost the country twenty millions annually. Harbours and docks were earning three per cent to-day. Excepting tramways, Britain's transportation system was financially in a semi-paralysed state.

Sir Eric Geddes said the railways were at present losing a hundred millions sterling annually, which the Government was pledged to guarantee for two years. The system was at present physically ill-equipped to meet the great strain of the demand upon them and the Government had come to the conclusion that unified Government control of all systems of transportation was necessary if this was not to continue to be run at the taxpayers' cost. He emphasised that the difficulties regarding systems was world-wide; the only exception where the system was healthy was in South Africa, where it was a comparatively modern growth and had not the great disadvantage of age. It was a remarkable point in South Africa that the Minister of Railways also exercised the same power over docks.

Sir Eric Geddes, after referring to his experience in France in order to emphasise the need of a single authority, declared that throughout the country was waste and unnecessary movement of goods which must be stopped. It would be criminal to allow the competitive system of transportation to continue.

Referring to the labour aspect, Sir Eric Geddes said if discipline was to be expected in the Trade Unions the Government must have a say in the conditions of labour in essential services.

RAILWAYMEN'S EARNINGS.

London, March 21.
According to a Press Bureau notification, the Board of Trade announces that the average earnings of railwaymen in 1913 were 28s. 6d. weekly, while additions since February, 1915, totalled 35s. weekly. The increased cost of operating the railways, due to war wages and the eight-hour day, was £75,000,000 annually, plus £25,000,000 increased cost of materials. The estimated cost of the new programme of the Railwaymen's Unions, including the perpetuation of war wages, would be at least £100,000,000 annually, or 200 per cent. over pre-war rates.

The Government's offer, when negotiations were resumed yesterday afternoon, included the establishment of a Joint Committee representing the Railway Executive and two Unions, to deal with the questions of pay and conditions of service as they arise. The Government's offer assures the railwaymen of a continuance of the present earnings during the current year instead of their having to face a gradual reduction of the war wage as the cost of living falls. The offer will necessitate an increase in railway rates, but it is hoped any further great increase in passenger fares will be unnecessary.

SERIOUS LABOUR OUTLOOK.

MEN DETERMINED TO GET ALL THEIR DEMANDS.

London, March 15.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., interviewed last evening, said he feared that ten to one of the railwaymen's and miners' delegates meeting on March 21 favoured a strike. It was impossible for the leaders to control the men, who meant to get all their demands, including nationalisation, or to fight.

THE PARIS GATHERINGS.

FIXING THE GUILT.

Paris, March 15.
The Commission on Responsibility for the War has adopted the conclusion that the whole conduct of those who planned the war was so outrageous that the Peace Conference might consider the desirability of creating special machinery to deal therewith. It declares that no consideration of rank should interfere with justice.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

Paris, March 15.
President Wilson was absent from the Supreme War Council to-day. He has not finished examination of the final Armistice terms. The Council consequently adjourned until Monday.

NO HAGGLING OVER PEACE.

Paris, March 15.
M. Pichon, in a statement to journalists, said there was no question of raising the blockade until the Preliminary Peace Treaty was signed. A general resumption of commercial relations was impossible pending the signature of the final Treaty. M. Pichon opined that the Treaty would be simply handed to the Germans, who would have to take or leave it; no discussion would be permitted.

THE SWISS CLAIMS.

London, March 17.
A communique from Paris, dated to-day, says—The Inter-Allied Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways to-day heard Switzerland's legal and technical reasons for claiming to participate in any Convention hereafter governing the navigation of the Rhine.

USE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

AN AMERICAN DENIAL.

Washington, March 16.
Mr. Hurley has telegraphed a denial to Great Britain of the report current in London that the American Shipping Board is prepared to offer freight rates to German shipowners for the use of their vessels. He declares that the Shipping Board is working through the Allied Maritime Transport Council.

THE TIENTSIN AFFAIR.

THE GUILTY TO BE PUNISHED.

Washington, March 15.
With reference to the newspaper reports of the disorders at Tientsin, the American Minister at Peking informs the State Department that the encounter occurred between American soldiers and Japanese policemen and civilians. Officials here state that if American Marines violated the Japanese Consulate, as reported, those guilty would be punished and an apology made to the Japanese Government.

THE NORTH RUSSIAN FRONT.

A BOLSHEVIST ATTACK REPULSED.

London, March 19.
A British North-Russia official message says a Bolshevist attack on Morzhovskaya, 130 miles south of Archangel, was repulsed. The enemy left five prisoners, six machine-guns and a large quantity of stores.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

Copenhagen, March 15.
A message from Berlin, dated yesterday, says in order to prevent the flooding of the country with smuggled Russian money, with which the Spartacists are lavishly supplied, the National Assembly has hurriedly passed a Bill forbidding business in Russian money except through the Imperial Bank.

A message from Breslau says three Spartacist leaders have been arrested, and material found in their possession showed that they projected an insurrection in Silesia.

A message from Offenburg, via Basle, says the Food Control Commission on arriving at the village of Windischbach was met by a crowd of peasants armed with pitchforks etc. and was forced to take refuge in the Town Hall. The arrival of troops prevented further disorders. After pourparlers, the Commission was allowed to depart. A message from Innsbruck says a Soviet for Tyrol has been established.

THE BOLSHEVIST DANGER.

Copenhagen, March 15.
According to a Berlin message of the 13th inst., Vorwärts says railway experts expect that the Bolshevist Army will a few weeks hence try to cross the East Prussian frontiers, hoping to find food in East Prussia. Various newspapers consider that the Bolshevist danger cannot be exaggerated in view of the Red Army discipline weakening Germany through Spartacism.

MOB OF GERMAN GENERAL.

CUDGELLED TO DEATH BY A MOB.

Paris, March 16.
General von Arnim, Commander of the German Army in Flanders in March, 1918, fired on peasants who were trespassing in his grounds at Asch in search of firewood. A mob consequently invaded the chateau, cudgelled the General to death and pillaged the chateau.

THE AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

Copenhagen, March 15.
An official message from Berlin says 729 were killed and 1754 injured in enemy air raids on Germany up to the date of the Armistice.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ASSAULT.

PROUD OF THE DEED.

Paris, March 15.
M. Cottin who was defended by counsel was tried by Court Martial for wilful murder. The prosecution urged that M. Cottin was imbued with anarchical ideas and was proud of the deed which was premeditated. Prisoner excitedly read a statement attacking M. Clemenceau and the Bourgeoisie. He said that if he had escaped he would probably have tried again.

GUARDS' ENTRY INTO LONDON.

London, March 17.
In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the Guards Battalions, on the occasion of the formal entry into London on March 22, would march past the King at Buckingham Palace and the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The procession would include demobilised Guardsmen and wounded men unable to march, who would be in suitable vehicles—(Cheers). It was hoped to include representatives of other arms, who formed part of the Guards Division in France and representatives of the Staff.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(By courtesy of the "South China Morning Post.")

THE STRAITS LOTTERY.

NO BIG PRIZES FOR HONGKONG.

Singapore, March 21.
In the Straits Lottery the first prize were to Ticket No. 147055; the second to Ticket No. 151303; and the third to Ticket No. 139753. The first prize went to Penang, the second to Singapore and the third to the Indo-Chine Bank, Hanoi.

THEFT OF STRAITS NOTES.

Singapore, March 21.
A ship's serang arrested in Hongkong, charged with stealing 1,208 Straits five-dollar notes from the a.s. Nellore, has arrived here and been charged. He was remanded.

SINGAPORE PURITY CAMPAIGN.

Singapore, March 21.
Following the Purity Campaign here the Licensing Board is refusing licenses to sell drink in the brothel area.

ARMED ROBBERIES IN SINGAPORE.

Singapore, March 21.
An armed gang of robbers attempted to rob a shop on Orchard Road. They were running away they met by Inspector Dias, whom they both stabbed and shot. Inspector Dias is not seriously injured. The driver of the car, who was also armed, has been arrested.

A SHANGHAI DIVIDEND.

Shanghai, March 22.
The New Engineering Company is paying a thirty per cent dividend. Some shareholders are criticising the allocation as not being enough.

THE SHANGHAI GERMAN.

Shanghai, March 22.
The Shanghai Germans have been ordered to proceed to Nanhai Camp, next Tuesday.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2s. 16d.

TELEGRAMS.

Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."

London, March 16 (Telegraph).
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company's report says: "The market is quiet but steady. Shanghai exchange has fallen to 4/6 1/2 the last."

MAJOR WAKEMAN.

THE V.D. DECORATION.

There was a strong muster of all units of the H.K.D.C. yesterday evening on the Murray Parade Ground, upon the occasion of the presentation of the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Decoration, for long service, to Major Wakeman. The battalion was under command of Major Morgan, and the presentation was made by His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

Before pinning the decoration on Major Wakeman's breast, His Excellency said: "Major Wakeman, it gives me great pleasure to present to you the voluntary decoration which you have earned by your twenty years' service as an officer in His Majesty's auxiliary forces. It must be specially gratifying to you to find that the last few years of the period qualifying you for this decoration, the period which began as far back as the year 1893, should have been the years during which you were Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve and Infantry Company of the Hongkong Defence Corps, during the whole period of the war, throughout which you have rendered excellent service. I congratulate you on receiving this decoration."

BILLIARDS.

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The following were the scores in the matches played between the R.A. Sergeants' Mess and the Police Reserve, No. 1 Company, the latter team winning easily:—

R.A. SERGEANTS' MESS.	
Sergt. Haaking	227
Sergt. Tanton	250
Sergt. Talford	250
Sergt. Gillard	172
Sergt. Youngman	199
Sergt. Rivers	137

Total	1,235
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POLICE RESERVE.	
C. Mutton	250
W. A. Butterfield	225
R. Mc Ewen	225
J. A. E. Bullock	250
W. L. Weaver	250
J. W. Franks	250

Total	1,438
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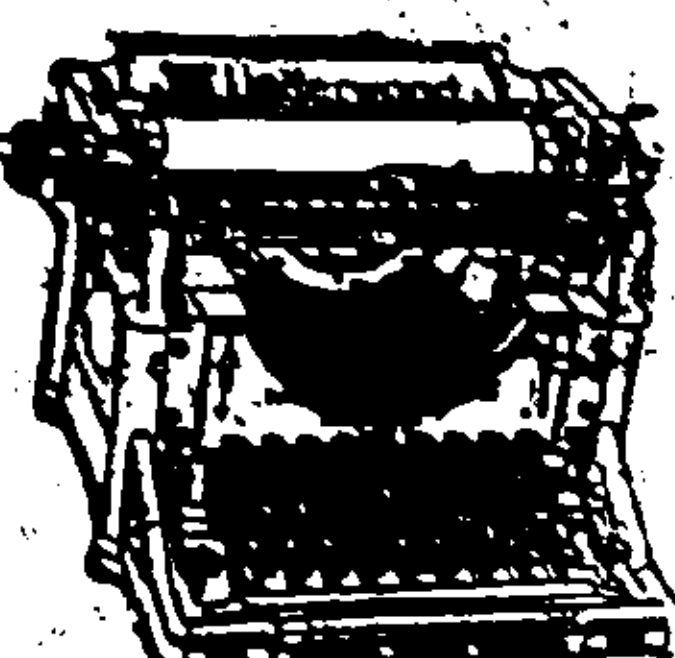
The following matches will be played next week:—

Monday, March 24th.—H.K.D.C. "B" Coy. v. 33rd Coy. B.G.A. 2 games.	
Tuesday, March 25th.—H.K.D.C. "B" Coy. v. B.G.A. 2 games.	
Wednesday, March 26th.—H.K.D.C. "B" Coy. v. 38th Coy. B.G.A. 2 games.	
Thursday, March 27th.—H.K.P.R. No. 2 Coy. v. H.K.P.R. No. 1 Coy. 2 games.	
Friday, March 28th.—H.K.P.R. No. 2 Coy. v. H.K.P.R. No. 1 Coy. 2 games.	

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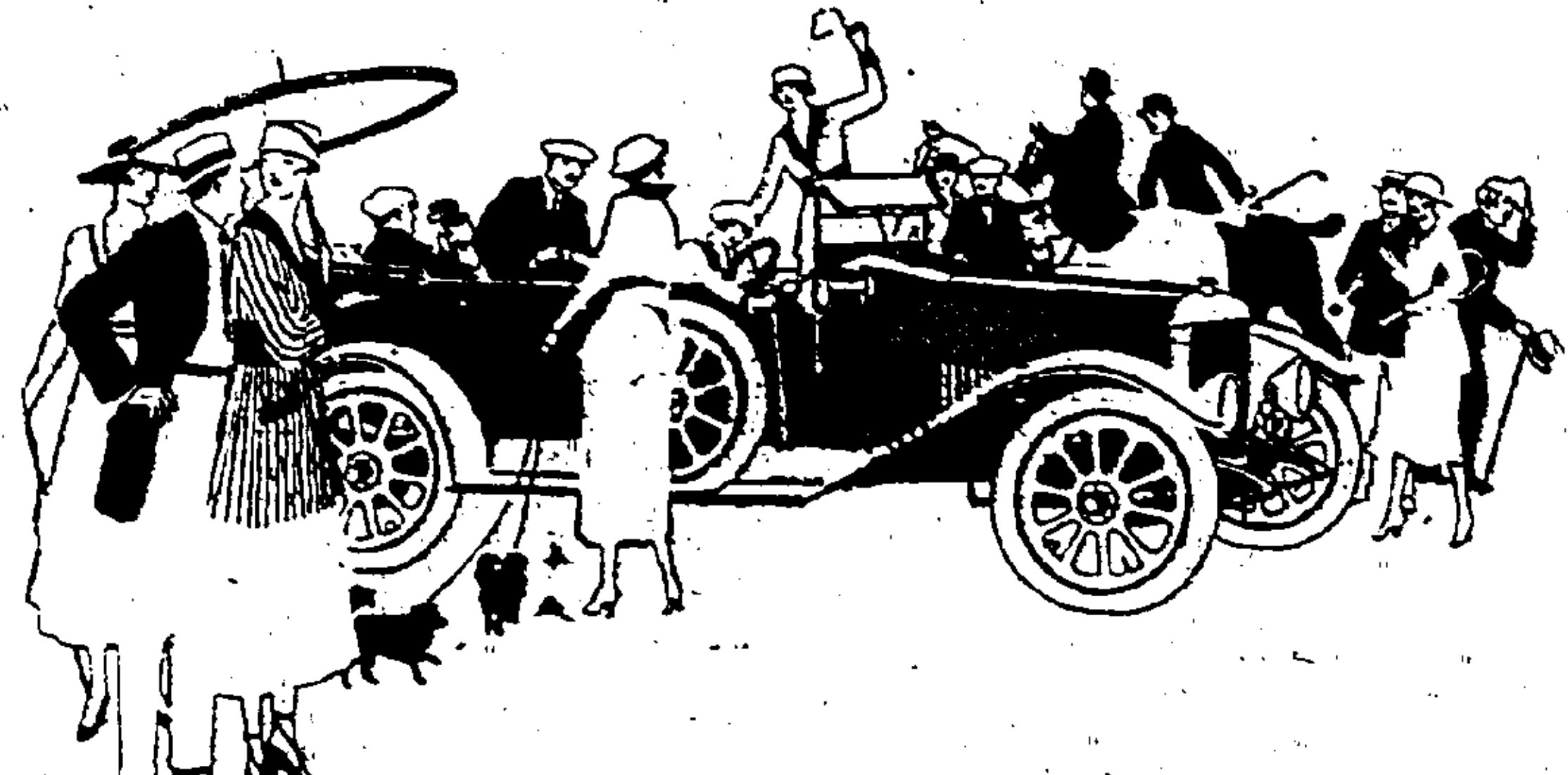
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Of late years the collection of current unused Colonials has increased a hundredfold. Late Victorians and Edwardians, relatively neglected in their own day, appreciated so immensely in value after becoming obsolete that collectors determined not to be caught napping again, and most dealers have now found it worth while to institute new issue services to customers of all new stamps of the Empire as they come out.

The resultant gain to the revenues of the Dominions, Colonies, and Dependencies has been enormous, and it is no exaggeration to say that the profit on stamps is the biggest credit item on many of their balance sheets. Local residents in the capitals act as agents for stamp firms, and many provisional issues have been practically bought up entire by the trade.

In fact, of "high values" of places like the Solomon and Cayman Islands, not more than one in a hundred is used postally or for revenue purposes.

It is obvious, therefore, how great is the "unearned increment" of the Post Offices concerned. An issue of stamps—

GENERAL NEWS.

COST OF LIVING IN AMERICA.

The National Industrial Conference Board estimates that the following increases in the cost of living to wage-earners in the United States have occurred since July, 1914: Food, 83 per cent.; shelter, 20 per cent.; clothing 90 per cent.; fuel and light, 55 per cent.; sundries, 55 per cent.

CHINESE DELEGATE'S FRENCH.

The Peace Conference has brought many little personal surprises, and not the least of them was the facility with which some of the foreign plenipotentiaries spoke French. But it remained for a Chinese to receive the laurel as the greatest master of the French tongue among these various envoys from foreign countries, and the Chinese was none other than Lu Cheng-hsiang, Foreign Minister of the Peking Government and head of the Chinese delegation there. When I asked Captain Mantoux, official peace conference interpreter, who, outside of the French delegates, was the greatest master of French, says a correspondent, he unhesitatingly replied: "Lu Cheng-hsiang. How did he account for it? He did not. It was not explainable. It was amazing even to Captain Mantoux, who declared, that Mr. Lu's pronunciation of French was the best he had even known any one other than an educated Frenchman to possess.

RACE EQUALITY.

A report in circulation in Tokyo, in well informed circles, says that even before Japan made a move in the matter of the insertion of a clause in the League of Nations' covenant dealing with racial equality, America took the initiative, and it was President Wilson, not Baron Makino, who introduced a motion at the Versailles Conference, demanding the abolition of laws and regulations founded upon racial discrimination. President Wilson, being an idealist, was strongly in favour of what Japan was expected to request, and before the Japanese delegation made anything public, he drafted a clause by his own hand and presented it to the conference. The clause was not adopted, owing chiefly to opposition on the part of the British representatives. With the fact in mind, the Tokyo Government seems to be determined to assume a strong attitude in regard to the race question, should it be on the order of the day in the coming session of the peace conference.

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PENNY POSTAGE.

To the Premier, President of the Board of Trade, and Postmaster-General the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce have addressed a request for the immediate return to the postal and telegraphic conditions of pre-war days. They place the restoration of the penny postage in the forefront of their demands, particularly in its application to the British Empire itself. They add, however, that there are strong grounds for urging the introduction of penny postage without Allies, especially France. It is also urged that some freedom of cable communication should be restored, with unrestricted use of cable codes and of registered telegraphic addresses, as well as the resumption of ordinary and week-end cable rates.

THE CHINA SOCIETY.

CHINESE INFLUENCE IN POTTERY.

A meeting of the China Society was held on the 16th January at the School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury-circus, E.C., when Mr. Bernard Rackham gave an interesting lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, entitled "Chinese Influences in the Pottery of the West." Mr. H. H. Joseph presided.

The lecturer, in the course of his remarks, said—"Anyone who has examined in our museums the pottery used in Europe in ancient times, and has compared it with the ordinary table ware of to-day, will have observed one striking difference. We should not nowadays consider ourselves fastidious if we refused anything but pure white porcelain or earthenware, as the material for the vessels from which we take our meals. We find it more hygienic and more conducive to the enjoyment of our food than any coloured earthenware could be, yet we do not reflect that a few generations ago this quality of whiteness in pottery was a luxury within the reach only of the wealthier classes in this country, whilst in the time of Shakespeare it was only just beginning to be known. The great improvement which has taken place in the quality of our pottery we owe to the Chinese. Indeed, I think that, technically speaking, this is the characteristic in which European pottery has been most thoroughly revolutionised by the Chinese influence." Referring to the earliest wares exported from China to Western countries, even before the beginning of the Middle Ages, the lecturer said specimens of early Chinese porcelain were to be found as far afield as the East Coast of Africa, and even inland amongst the ruined cities of Mashedand. In a collection of fragments recently given to the Victoria and Albert Museum by Major Pearce, British Resident in Zanzibar, and found by him in the neighbouring island of Pemba were a few specimens which dated back undoubtedly to the Sung dynasty.

Mr. Joseph proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer for his interesting address, which had opened out a new range of thought in connection with that subject. The vote was seconded by Mr. A. M. Townsend, who also proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman. Both motions were unanimously passed, and the proceedings then concluded.

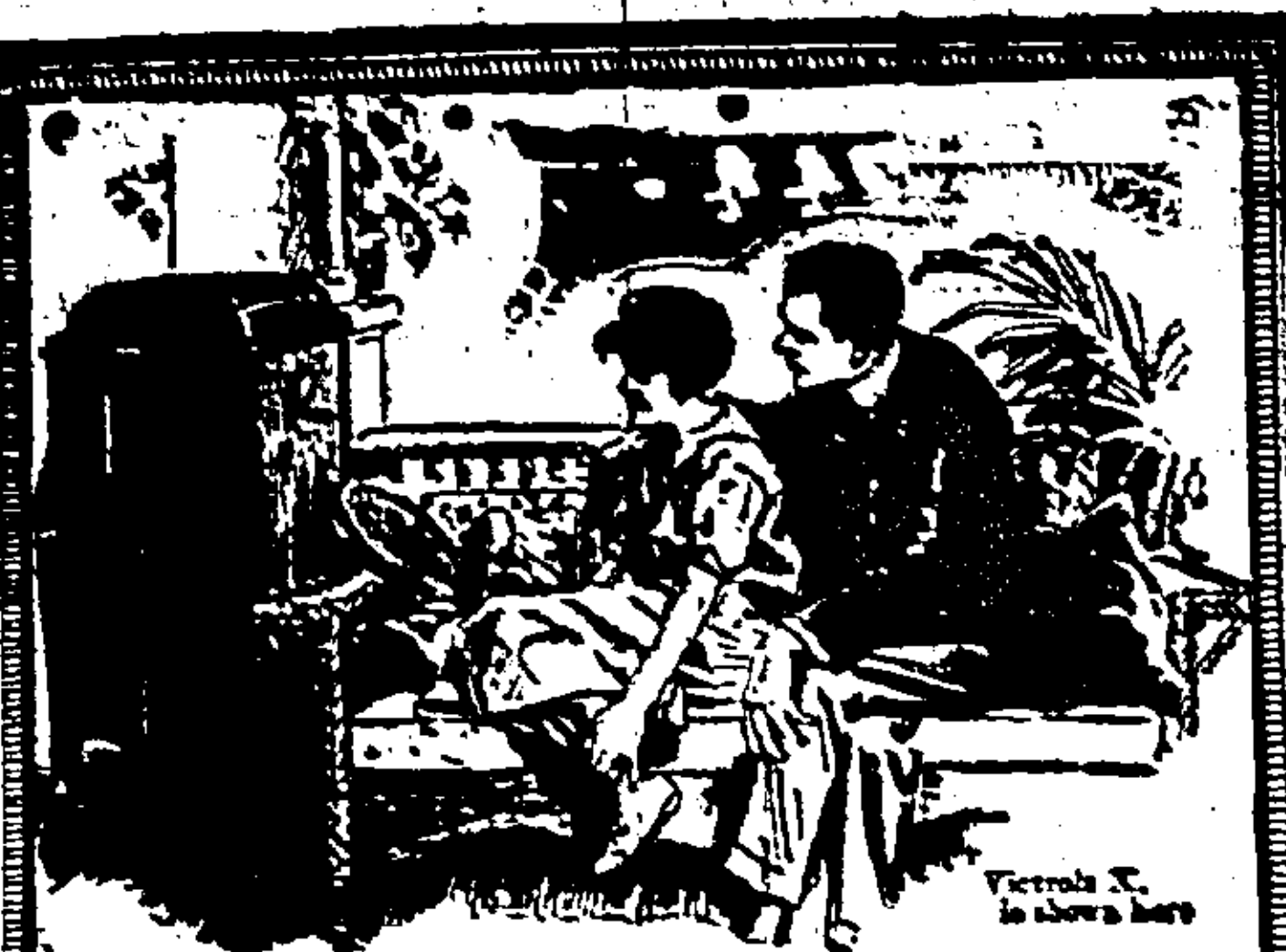
U.S. TRADE WITH JAPAN.

A BIG EXPANSION.

Trade of the United States with Japan in the year 1918 has shown a tremendous gain, especially on the export side. A compilation by the National City Bank of New York shows that the value of merchandise exported from the United States to Japan and its leased territory in China aggregated for the year about \$250,000,000, against \$134,000,000 in the fiscal year 1917. To Japan proper the total for the ten months ending with October, 1918, is \$223,000,000, against \$126,000,000 in the same months of 1917, and only \$81,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1916, while to Japanese leased territory in China the total for the ten months of 1918 is \$5,780,000, against \$3,624,000 in the same months of 1917, and \$922,000 in the corresponding months of 1916.

This new trade with Japan's leased territory in China is especially interesting, showing as it does a very large increase in both imports and exports, and representing food products drawn from that territory and manufactures sent to that area. The value of merchandise imported from Japanese China in the ten months ending with October is, in round terms, \$25,000,000, against slightly less than \$10,000,000 in the same months of 1917, and a little over \$1,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1916, and represents chiefly soya bean oil, while merchandise sent to that area, amounting to nearly \$6,000,000 in the ten months of 1918, against less than \$1,000,000 in 1916, consists of various manufactures, but especially boots and shoes, and certain lines of machinery.

In the trade with Japan proper the growth occurs almost exclusively in raw cotton and manufactures of iron and steel. In raw cotton alone the total exports to Japan in the ten months ending with October, 1918, were \$71,782,000 against \$25,936,000 in the same months of last year,



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steel sheets show a total for the ten months of \$10,098,000, against \$2,880,000 in the same months of last year, and tin-plate in the ten months of the current year \$10,205,000, against \$3,320,000 in the corresponding months of last year. Steel rails, structural steel, and wrought iron pipes, wire, sewing machines, metal working machinery, and wire nails also show large increases in the 1918 movements to Japan, as compared with the

corresponding months of the preceding year, while leaf tobacco, lumber, printing paper, and spelter also show marked increases. On the import side the chief articles drawn from Japan are raw silk, \$128,000,000, against \$125,000,000 in the same months of last year; silk fabrics a little over \$9,000,000, against about the same value in the corresponding months of 1917, and tea, \$9,526,000 in value, against \$6,767,000 in the same months of last year.

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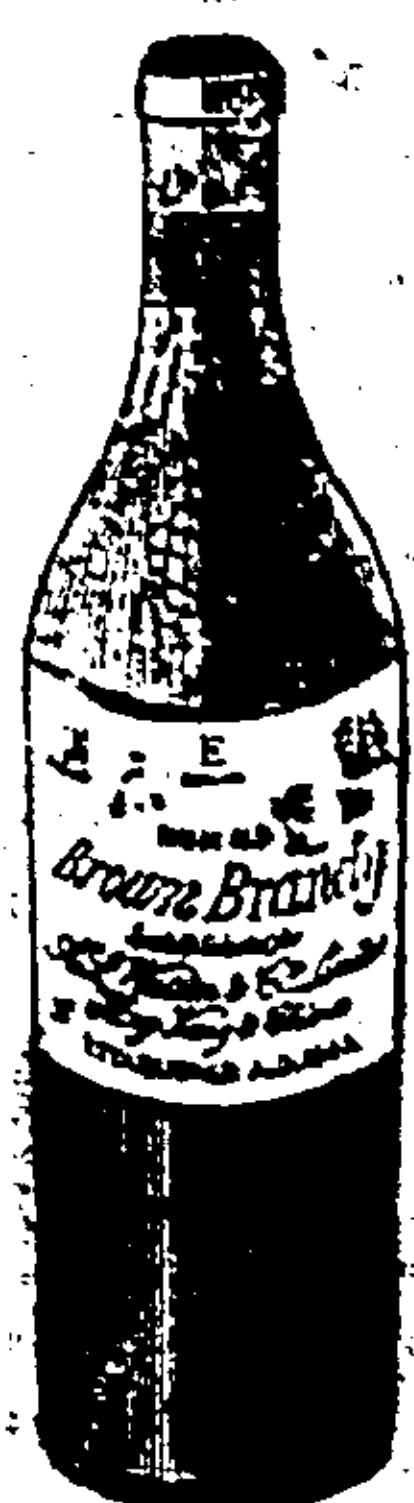
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1919.

A COMPARISON.

The demand by the Koreans for the right of self-government is daily becoming more insistent. It is not a local movement but represents the consensus of opinion of the whole Korean nation, and as such is worthy of consideration, not only in the Far East, but also in Europe and America. As we write this we have two important statements on the matter in front of us. One is the Declaration of Independence issued recently by the Koreans, in which they set forth their demands for independence, and the reasons for their desire to break away from Japan; the other is the annual report on reforms and progress in Korea which is compiled by the Japanese Government in Seoul. We shall discuss the former first. "We, the Korean nation, hereby declare the independence of Korea before all nations, assuming that this will be generously recognised by them. We declare this with the united voice of twenty million people in the name of Justice and Humanity." These opening words of the declaration, earnest and impressive, are typical of the whole somewhat lengthy document, and there can be no doubt that the present movement is a real effort on the part of the whole Korean nation.

It is unnecessary to discuss the rest of the declaration in detail, as it was published in full in our columns the other day, but every word demonstrates the utter sincerity of the national aspirations of Korea. Few nations of the world have had a longer history than Korea, and there can be no doubt that the ideals of nationality and self-government fostered throughout all these hundreds of years are incapable of being destroyed. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the matter, whatever reliance can be placed on the reasons given, one fact is clear that the overlordship of Japan, however productive of good, is hated and despised by every single Korean. We have no intention of discussing the many accusations levelled against Japan, but accusations there are, the truth or falsity of which is not clear. Sufficient for our purpose is to mention some of these accusations in order to compare the two statements, Japanese and Korean, which lie in front of us. The Japanese regime, according to the Koreans, is unjust and tyrannical. Treaties have been broken, and the people have become the slaves of their Japanese masters, but the Koreans do not blame the Japanese nation, but a few of her statesmen who were led by the "old" aggressive policy. What has been the result? As it states in the Declaration: "A bitter and irreconcilable animosity between the two peoples is growing deeper, though it has been glossed over with a tranquil appearance caused only by heavy pressure, and by a series of so-called statistics most of which have nothing to do with our welfare."

So much for the Korean attitude; we will turn now to the annual report on Korea completed by Japan. This is a full and detailed report on every sphere of Korean life, and is, as many know, in book form, clearly printed, and profusely illustrated. Detailed statistics are given on every subject and as far as can be seen Japan's rule in Korea is all for the good of that country. Nothing could be more dissimilar than the statements of the two peoples. Compare for example the following extract from the Japanese report with that given above from the Korean Declaration of Independence: "The fundamental policy of the new regime, being well understood by the people, their trust in the Government is deepening, the friendly feeling between Koreans and Japanese is growing warmer. The realisation of interdependence and mutual help of the two races is seen everywhere, and in every branch of activity." The two statements are utterly incompatible, and the question that remains to be answered is which is right, and which is wrong? It is impossible as yet to find the right answer, but it is clear that the Korean movement towards independence is backed by the whole nation, and on that ground alone, their claims have a right to be placed side by side with those of the other small nations, whole, like the Koreans, are looking to the Peace Conference for help and guidance in realising their national aims and aspirations.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A SUGGESTION.

Some time ago there was a good deal of discussion on the necessity of adequate means of communication between the Colony and outlying Police Stations, and, after matters had been brought to a head, a defect which has long been left unremedied was attended to. But there are other out-stations besides those in charge of the Police—namely the wireless installation at Cape D'Aguilar and also the lighthouse at Waglan. We are aware that these are in telephonic communication with Hongkong, besides which, of course, Cape D'Aguilar has its own apparatus. But the other day there occurred an incident near this latter place which suggests the need for every precaution being taken to see that those on duty there are guarded against unpleasant contingencies. Robbers caused some trouble in the locality, and they are said to have cut the telephone wires. The operators at Cape D'Aguilar and those on duty at the lighthouse are fulfilling a very necessary work, and it is of the utmost importance that they should never be completely isolated from the Colony. We do not know whether any improvement on the present means of communication can be devised, but in view of the recent activity of armed robbers it might be worth considering whether some system of giving the alarm might not be instituted in case of any untoward occurrence at either or both of these places.

THE OLD QUESTION.

We don't know whether or not the public is tired of reading about the housing problem; speaking for ourselves, we are about tired of writing on it. We do know, however, that the matter is one which is still causing much anxiety to residents of the Colony, who, as patiently as they can be expected to do, are waiting for some signs of what the Government really has in contemplation. The other day it was stated in the Legislative Council that the authorities had already taken certain steps and that others were under consideration. That is very nice so far as it goes, but when will the actual time of action come? We have before pointed out that Hongkong has sent some five or six hundred men to the war, and that the majority of these will return to our shores. Where, we should like to know, are six hundred men to be accommodated in Hongkong? Even the hotels are overcrowded, to say nothing of the extreme difficulty there is of securing ordinary housing accommodation. Then we may shortly expect a demand for more houses for occupation by military officers and their wives. What is going to happen then? If some thing is not soon done, as distinct from being talked about, we shall wake up one fine morning to find that we have far more Europeans than can possibly be housed. There have been warnings enough, in all conscience.

BERLIN'S PLIGHT.

"The hyenas of Revolution," to use Herr Noske's cryptic phrase, have been making things hum in Berlin where the situation to-day is one of extreme seriousness. For the first time in its history, Berliners have had a sight of respectable citizens fleeing from the capital as fugitives, taking themselves and their belongings to safer districts. That incident of itself is sufficient to show to what a state conditions in Berlin have developed. In order to realise what it means, we need only carry our minds back to pre-war days, when Berlin was a prosperous, thriving city, the symbol of order and good government. Now all that is changed, and we have being re-enacted in the capital of the Fatherland incidents such as we have become familiar with in Petrograd. However we may regard the Germans, and whatever we may think of them, we cannot think of Berlin's plight without a feeling of pity that those into whose hands the government has fallen have instituted such a reign of terror as to cause scenes like these. But Germany is now in very truth reaping where she has sown.

DAY BY DAY.

HYPOCRITES PRAY OREAN AND LIVE SKIMMED MILK.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of plague (one fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence of cerebro-spinal meningitis. The sufferers were all Chinese.

The s.s. Venezuela will not be able to leave Hongkong on March 26, but will sail at noon on the 31st. She arrived at Manila on Wednesday.

The War Sniper, built by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., is to be launched at Kowloon Dock on Thursday next at 5 p.m.

A Chinese woman was to-day fined \$100, or, in default, six weeks' hard labour, for soliciting in the streets. Gunner R. H. Carter, of the R. G. A., gave evidence.

"I didn't cry out very loud," a hawk told Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning when he was charged with crying out his goods. His voice might not be like a fog-horn, but it was sufficiently loud to reach the ears of a constable and to land him in a \$1 fine.

There was a large audience at the Coronet Theatre, last evening, when a most interesting and exciting new film was screened, entitled "The Secret Client." The picture is a very fine one and particularly clear. A "Charlie Chaplin" film was also shown and was greatly appreciated.

HONGKONG TRADE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, states:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy Cotton goods.—During the interval a moderate staple business has been done chiefly in 10 lbs. grey shirtings, all sales of spot cargo. We have not heard of any forward transactions. The tone of our market continues dull and uninteresting, and no sales of any importance are mentioned. Cotton.—Our latest quotation is 16.78d.

Cotton Yarn.—The demand for forward delivery has slackened off and an insignificant business has been done at a decline of about \$5 per bale. Spot goods are very scarce and commanding higher prices. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$194/25. No. 12s at \$203/220. No. 16s at \$248/258. No. 20s at \$246/270. Arrivals 1,800 bales. Sales 1,500 bales. Shipments 700 bales. Unsold stock 1,500 bales. Bargains 12,000 bales.

Raw Cottons.—This commodity has been out of stocks for a long period. Quotations are purely nominal. Chinese staple \$44/51. Indian grades \$39/49.

Woolens.—The warm weather being at hand it seems certain that little can be done for the next few months. There is no shortage and quite a stock will have to be carried over till next season. Owing to the high prices which still prevail at home, we think the trade will continue for a year or two on such a small scale, as to hardly warrant special report. Cotton substitutes are in vogue for most woolens and, worsted, and possibly many of these substitutes have come to stay. We may have to contend with a dead market till Bradford sees fit to reduce prices about 50%.

Metals.—Prices locally have further receded, and there is an entire absence of business. Dealers are more concerned with disposing of their present stocks and commitments than with negotiating for further business. Quotations from America show more steadiness.

Flour Market Report.—Stock: About 240,000 sacks. Quotations: Japanese 2nd Patent (old stock) \$2.40 per sack; Shanghai Flour 2nd, \$2.55 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.55 per sack; No. 2, \$2.90 per sack. Sugar.—Market strong.

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for week ending March 30, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.

March 24.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand to-day, is 1s 11 1/2d.

COAL SLACK.

The coal market, not so long ago a scene of considerable animation, owing to shortness of stocks, is now said to be slack. We believe it, for "slack" is a technical expression that may be applied to a lot of the so-called "best coal" now sold to private residents.

THE DEATH RATE.

The acting secretary of the Sanitary Board reports that the death rate for the week ended March 17, 1894, for British, Foreign and Chinese, excluding army and navy, was 18.9 per hundred per annum; for the previous week, 21.1 and for the corresponding week last year 20.8.

LATE BEER.

March 27.—At the Magistracy, to-day, before Mr. Hastings, Mr. L. O. Alfrey, lessee of the Stag Hotel, was charged with selling liquor after prohibited hours. Evidence was given by constables that they peeped through the windows and saw defendant serve four glasses of beer to some "blue jackets." The defence was a complete denial of the constables' statements.

AN ENGINEER DANCE.

March 28.—We hear that the Institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers have arranged to give their final dance, at the City Hall, on Friday, April 13th.

MOBILISATION.

March 29.—The garrison was startled, this afternoon, by receiving an announcement that a mobilisation of all the troops for the defence of this Colony will take place, to-morrow morning, when, at an early hour, columns will be in motion, advancing to the several posts allotted to them in the plan of defence. On enquiry, we learn that no alarming news has been received of a foreign invasion being imminent, but General Digby Barker is anxious to show that, though he does not worry his forces by frequent midnight alarms, the troops in Hongkong are at all times in a state of readiness for action and with this view, His Excellency has, without a previous whisper of his intention, even to the immediate members of his staff, given a sudden order to mobilise at a few hours' notice.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

March 30.—It gives us pleasure to learn, from many sources, that our comments in Wednesday's Telegraph, on the inefficiency of the water supply in various parts of the Colony, have already secured satisfactory results. Since yesterday afternoon, the tap has been turned off and a sufficient supply of water made available. But a heavy rainfall is needed and would do a world of good.

LAWN TENNIS.

H.K.C.C. TOURNAMENT.

Three matches in the H.K.C.C. Tennis Tournament were played off yesterday evening. An interesting game was witnessed in the Open Championship Doubles, in which A. H. Rumjahn and A. H. Manley met S. H. Dodwell and Hancock. The latter pair were not playing up to their usual form; nevertheless, they put up a good fight, but Rumjahn and Manley played with great dash and finally won. The results were as follow:—

Open Championship Doubles.—A. H. Rumjahn and A. H. Manley beat H. Hancock and S. H. Dodwell, 9-7, 8-6 and 6-4.

Club Handicap Doubles.—Lieut.-Col. Crisp and Capt. Murray (sec.) beat Capt. Macanay and Capt. Wahl (rec. 15/1) 6-3, 6-4.

Club Mixed Handicap Doubles.—F. A. Redmond and Mrs. Mailland (sec.) beat N. E. Kent and Mrs. Joseph Taylor (owe 15/3) 11-0, 6-2.

HONGKONG A.D.C. PRODUCTION.

"PINKIE AND THE FAIRIES."

A Triumph of Artistry and Colour.

Of fairy elves,

Whose midnight revels, by a forest-side

Or fountain, some belated

peasant sees,

Or dreams he sees, while over

head the moon

Sits arbitress, and nearer to

the earth

Wheels her pale course; they, on

their mirth and dance

Intent, with jocund music

charm his ear;

At once with joy and fear his

heart rebounds.—Milton.

It is a truism that no A.D.C. in the East or the Far East excels the Hongkong A.D.C. For this honour we are under a very deep debt of gratitude to Mr. W. Sinclair, who is, shall we say, the Rossetti of the East? More of that anon.

"Pinkie and the Fairies," which was produced last night by the Hongkong A.D.C., at the Theatre Royal, attracted a bumper house. Every available seat and box were occupied. With such a splendid record by the A. D. C. for superlative productions, everyone anticipated being bewitched by this new piece. Its very title conveyed the idea that it was a feast of colour and exquisite dancing and singing. We have a habit of doing ourselves very well indeed in our amateur productions, and "Pinkie and the Fairies" is exactly the type of entertainment that the Hongkong public have shown their desire, and which, indeed, is the type of entertainment most popular at the present moment.

Apart altogether from the question as to which is the more popular form of amusement with Hongkong audiences, comedy, drama, farce, musical play or pantomime, the fact stands out that the artists who compose the Hongkong A.D.C. are equally facile in other branches of histrionic art. "Kismet" was a money-spinner, so was the "Twelfth Night," "Wit and the Defence," "Blue Bird" and every production put on by them. This affords matter for insight into the requirements of a Hongkong audience, which is said to be one of the most critical audiences in the East, but is in reality one of the least discriminating. Not that they cannot appreciate good plays, but the pity of it is that they can also appreciate bad ones. We may prefer one form of entertainment to the other; we may think that the artists would have been better placed in one than other, but we do not say that a comedy is better than a drama or a good old heart-throbbing tragedy, because one makes us laugh and the other does not. So also with the Hongkong A.D.C.'s productions. We have not demanded that their activities should run in a certain groove. All that we ask of them is, to maintain your prestige and give us your best, no matter whether it is a pantomime, revue, musical play or whatever you will.

There ought to be a scientific classification of musical plays. Then, as we see a number of them, the critic would need only say, "Genus A. Species X." "Pinkie and the Fairies" is described as a "musical play." The question is, what really is a musical play? Perhaps for those tedious people, who like to call things by their right names, "pantomime" would have been a better name; but, after all, the play's the thing. A rose by another name, and so on. In "Pinkie and the Fairies" Mr. Graham Robertson, the author, had toiled the trail that had been lighted by Barrie in "Peter Pan" and Maeterlinck in "The Blue Bird." It is certainly not equal to any of these two Masterpieces. "The Blue Bird" and its sequel, "The Betrothal," are classical gems, which "Pinkie and the Fairies" is not, although they all deal with the fairy-tale period. Barrie and Robertson appeal to us not to desert childhood. They say, "Won't you be eternally young, won't you still believe in fairies?"

But Maeterlinck claims an evolutionary unfolding of ourselves from what we once were. There is a particular psychology in all of us, when we recall our dream children, whether they be ourselves of the past or the children of the future. Lamb might have been Maeterlinck, Maeterlinck might have been Lamb, when at the end of Elia's essay the latter writes: "While I stood gazing, both the children gradually grew fainter to my view, receding and still receding, till nothing at last but two mournful features were seen in the uttermost distance which, without speech, strangely impressed upon me the effects of speech. 'We are not of Alice, nor of thee, nor are we children at all. The children of Alice, called Bartram father. We are nothing, less than nothing, and dreams. We are only what might have been and must wait upon the tedious shores of Lethe millions of ages before we have existence and a name.' Lamb's 'Dream Children' is autobiographical, and, all anecdotes to the contrary, which would assert that Elia was irritated in the presence of young children, prove nothing. His tragedy lay in the fact that the Unborn with whom he conversed in that golden essay of his represented the happiness which he was tragically denied.

Mr. Graham Robertson's "Pinkie and the Fairies" must be approached from the angle of the child's mind which it so mystically exposes. From him we learn that we can see fairies; we believe in them. We are often made to feel that there is another youth and age than that which is measured from the year of our natural birth. Some thoughts always find us young and keep us so. In language give us a strain of youthful and childish beliefs and we are refreshed. And the wonder and charm of it is the sanity insanity which it denotes. If we were not thus infatuated, if we saw the real from hour to hour, life would be tedious. Why should we refuse to believe in fairies? Here is an enterprise of Mr. Graham Robertson, who tries to educate us in this belief. "There are more fairylands than one, but one King rules over them all." That's what Twinkle told Molly. The author, no doubt, possesses that mysterious ability of unlocking our minds to romantic adventure. We quote the following appreciation of the author's art from the programme:—"In nothing more than its deference towards the thoughts of children is the present age characterised, a tenderness which finds mystic expression in art and literature as the poetries of an uninspired materialism represent another. Stevenson, the author of 'The Golden Age' and others, were called by the love of beauty of this kind of religion, with its ritual of flowers and its interest in defenceless things."

It would be dangerous to refer judgment on "Pinkie and the Fairies" to a jury of ten-year-olds. They would tell you that they loved the dancing of the fairies, the antics of Prince Frog, the quite-at-home Queen of the Fairies, the ballet, and Pinkie's and Tommy's acting and singing. They would recall a score of diverting incidents that had struck them and pleased them, from the appearance of the hideous-looking Beast (originally one of Nature's gentlemen, but much improved by marriage with Beauty), Jack the Giant-Killer and Jack of the Beanstalk (inspectors and absters of nuisances to the Court of the Fairies), the Queen of the Fairies (who declines to give her age owing to the curious attitude of the Fairy County Council), to the Elves (Pickles, Whispers and Annet Caroline. To that extent it is the real children's play, but that is not to admit that it is not also the grown-up's play. It is a play for old and young. The entry of the notable guests like, for instance, Cinderella (Rumjahn), Sleeping Beauty (H. H. Rosenthal, whose early life had been spent in seclusion, while undergoing an injudiciously prolonged rest-cure), Beauty (who married the Beast), and Beast, in the Queen of the Fairies

(Continued on page 5)

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EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	29 May.	16 June.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	10 June.	4 July.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	26 June.	14 July.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	9 July.	30 July.
EMPEROR OF JAPAN	24 July.	11 Aug.
EMPEROR OF ASIA	15 Aug.	8 Sept.
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	21 Aug.	8 Sept.

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SHANGHAI & KOBE

LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	Inaba Maru T. 12,600 Kamo M. T. 15,980	FRI, 21st Mar. at noon. SAT, 5th Apr. at 11 a.m.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	Tango Maru T. 13,560 Nikko M. T. 9,600	WED, 26th Mar. at 11 a.m. WED, 23rd Apr.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe,
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca
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CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	Tenshin Maru T.	Middle of April.
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SHIMO MARU	3rd May	10th May
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SHIPPING NEWS.

THE P. AND O. AS SHIP-BUILDERS.
Lord Inchcape, speaking on the occasion of the meeting of shareholders of the P. & O. Company, said that the company had acquired a controlling interest in a Clyde shipbuilding company. Rumour has it that the yard in question is that of Messrs. Alex. Stephen and Sons.

A SHIPPING TRANSFER.
The published reports of the transference of merchant ships belonging to the White Star and other important lines forming the American Combine, have formed the subject of representations on the part of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild to the Shipping Controller, the Guild pointing out of what serious moment it would be to the country at a critical time like this and to the officers serving in these ships who would automatically lose their positions in consequence. The Guild has been informed by the Shipping Controller that any published statement in regard to the transference of these ships is entirely unauthorized and that he fully appreciates that the consideration referred to by the Guild is one of a number of arguments which could be advanced against such a transfer.

A WEEK'S SHIPPING LOSSES.
Lloyd's weekly casualty returns for the period ending January 8, contain the names of 42 vessels, of which no fewer than 27 are reported as "ashore." The more serious of these casualties are: the Santa Rita, an American steamer of 3,562 tons; Nettuno (Italian), 2,614 tons, Port Arthur for Italy; Northern Pacific (American), 4,185 tons, Brest for New York; Chiswick (British), 2,072 tons, Cardiff for Marseilles; Fairhaven (British), 1,948 tons, Almeria for Harrow and Mossoro (Brazilian), 1,230 tons. The American steamer Crede, 4,302 tons, is reported sunk at New York, and the Quantic, another American vessel, is "wrecked, part of crew saved," while a third, the auxiliary General Kathleen, is ashore. It will be interesting, says "Syren & Shipping," to see whether the high ratio of the American section of the casualty list is maintained. If it is, Mr. Hurley and those associated with him in his efforts to secure a big mercantile marine will have serious food for thought.

MERCHANT MARINES CRISIS.
People who do not know what they are talking about may go on forever prating about suggested solutions for the merchant marine crisis. The fact is that there is not a sane capitalist alive who would care to take over the boats built for the Emergency Fleet Corporation at anything like their actual cost. These boats are not worth, on the open market, one-half of what they cost to build and to attempt operating a steamship company with tonnage valued at such figures as the cost-price of Emergency Fleet ships would be courting inevitable disaster. After all, value is but a figure of speech. A steamer is not worth a million dollars any more than she is worth half a million. Her value is determined by her earning potentiality to the buyer, and that it may have cost a million dollars to build a boat does not make such a boat worth that sum, although it may please people to look upon that figure as the measure of her value.

SHIP CONSTRUCTION IN INDIA.
A number of firms in India have undertaken the construction of modern ships of about 1,200 tons deadweight capacity. These are sailing craft, having in some cases oil engines installed as auxiliary power and are intended for the coasting trade. Two steamers, the Calcutta and Bombay, have been launched, one constructed at the Government dockyard in Bombay, and the other in the Government dockyard at Kidderpore, Calcutta. They are of composite construction, 125ft. in length in beam, 23 ft. and 12ft. in depth and are propelled at a speed of 9 knots by steam engines imported from England, but the whole of the material for the hulls is of Indian origin. There are four other ships of this kind, two being built at Calcutta and two at Bombay. Their displacement is approximately 540 tons. Another vessel named the Prosperous has been launched from the yard of Messrs. Burn & Co., Calcutta, to the order of Mr. S. N. Roy, of Chittagong; she is 152ft. in length, and has a carrying capacity of about 500 tons, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers and 300 deck passengers. She will trade between Calcutta and Colombo.

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SHANGHAI & HONGKONG	Yingchow	23rd Mar. at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	24th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	25th Mar. at noon
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	27th Mar. at noon

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T'SIN via W'wei & C'foo	Chipshing	Sun., 23rd Mar. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Tues., 25th Mar. at d'light
SINGAPORE & Penang	Namsang	Tues., 25th Mar. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Kwalsang	Fri., 28th Mar. at d'light
MANILA	Yucsang	Fri., 28th Mar. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Kumsang	Tues., 1st Apr. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 4th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

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Photo: AA Press.
His Excellency Mr. Claud Severn, at the final of the Hongkong Billiards Championship between Mr. K. K. Leung (winner) and Sergt. Drummond, played at the V. R. C.



Herr Ebert, Chancellor of Germany and President of the New Government.



Herr Legien.

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Photos by Tientsin Press.

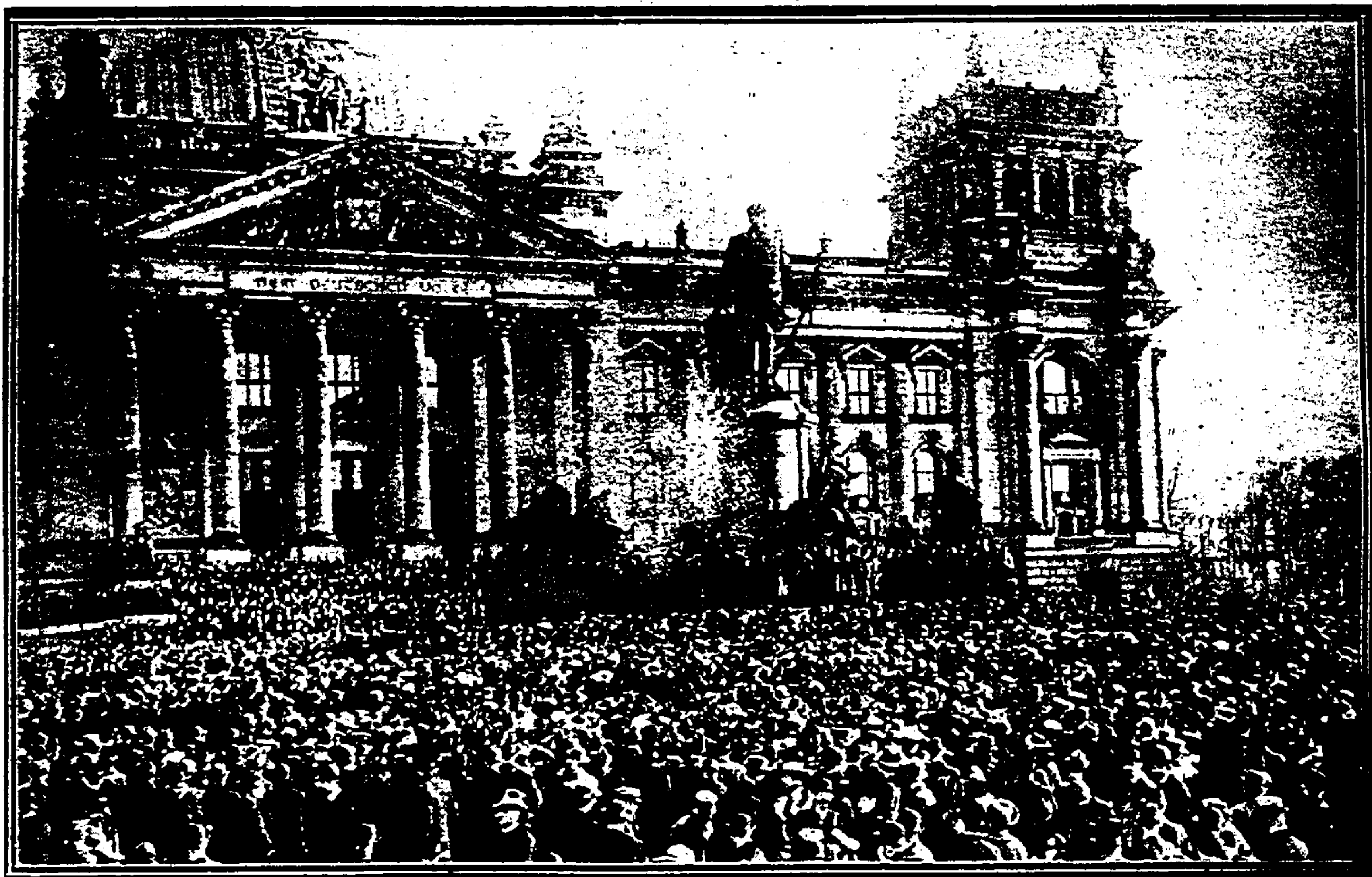
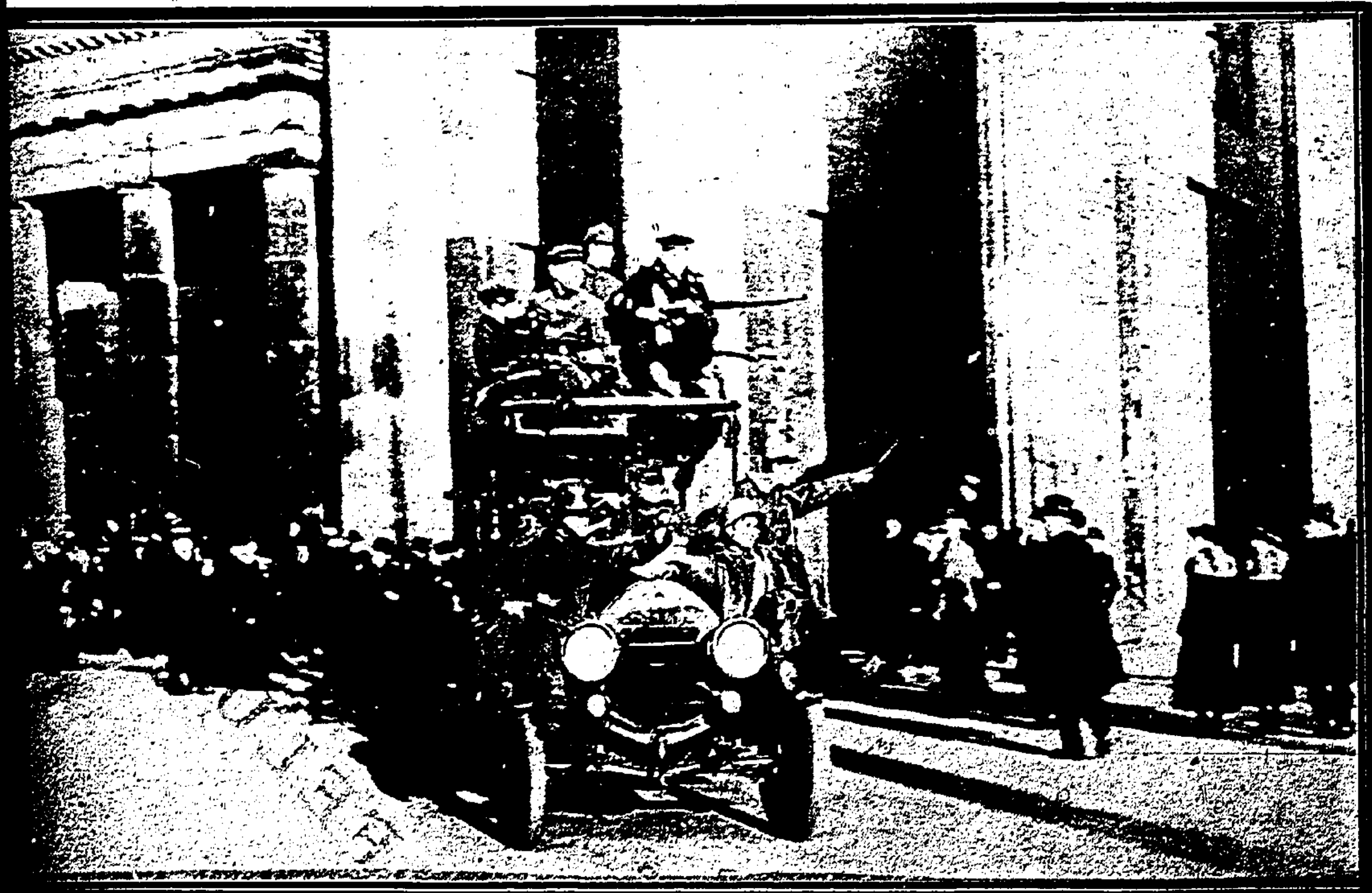


Photo: Tientsin Press.

SOCIALISTIC BERLIN.

First actual photograph received in the East showing the control of the German Government by the soldiers and workmen of the country. This photo shows Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist leader, proclaiming a Republic at the statue on the Bismarck Platz, November 8. The Reichstag building is shown in the background.



Tientsin Press.

ANOTHER BERLIN SCENE.

Car bearing the German soldiers and sailors, in this picture, is at the Brandenburg gate. The Red Flag, emblematic of Socialism, is flaunted by a soldier while his companions are alert for the least resistance.



Photo: Tientsin Press.

CAPTAIN AND Mlle. CLEMENCEAU.

The son and daughter of Premier Clemenceau, the 'Tiger' of France, whose assassination was attempted recently.

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"SIAM MARU" 24th March.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCTION, LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" End of March.
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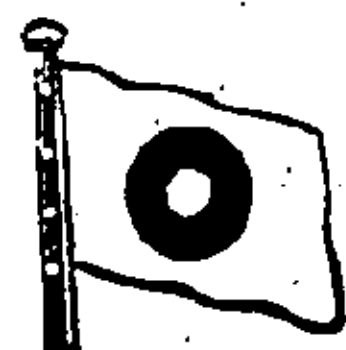
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TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, HANGKOW, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI AND TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

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THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

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5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	23rd Mar. at daylight.	26th March.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Kobe	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	22, Mar.
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	23, Mar.
Amoy and Shanghai	Chungking	B. & S.	23, Mar.
Hohow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	23, Mar.
Keelung via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	23, Mar.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	23, Mar.
Haiphong	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	23, Mar.
Swatow and Burigok	Luchow	B. & S.	24, Mar.
Bombay via Ports	Siam M.	O. S. K.	24, Mar.
Shanghai via Swatow	Wosang	J. M. Co.	25, Mar.
Singapore and Penang	Namsang	J. M. Co.	25, Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	25, Mar.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sochu M.	O. S. K.	27, Mar.
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	27, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	27, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
Manila	Yuensang	J. K. Co.	28, Mar.
Kobe	Kwaikang	J. M. Co.	28, Mar.
Shanghai	Dunera	P. & O.	31, Mar.
Straits and Calcutta	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	1, Apr.
Java	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J.L.	1, Apr.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	4, Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	2, Apr.
Java	Tjilatjap	J.C.J.L.	6, Apr.

CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO, & STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Holt's Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th March 1919, at 5 P.M. noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 25th March 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1919.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Kienfung, from Shanghai.

McClord, Passenger, S.S. Sun-

ning, from Amoy.

Shavrakoff Elbmig, from Kobe.

Sandelson, British Consulate,

from Shanghai.

Zeroneone, from Osaka.

Wongkeetong, Waugcheong-

shing, from Moji.

Tantak, from Shanghai.

Wanshun, from Shanghai.

Cheongyunkai Kwantya, from

Shanghai.

Chanmow, from Shanghai.

Yingzung, Jervois Street, from

Shanghai.

Suga c/o Matsubarakkan

Hotel, from Tokio.

Yatkwong, from Amoy.

CONSIGNEES.

THE DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"TANORED"

having arrived from San

Francisco, via ports, on March

14th, 1919, consignees are hereby

notified that their cargo is being

landed at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra-hazardous

godowns of the Holt's Wharf

and stored at consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damag-

ed cargo is to be left in the

godown, where they will be ex-

amined at 10 a.m. March 18, 1919,

by the Company's surveyors.

Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All claims must be presented

within a month of the steamer's

arrival here after which they

cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the

godown, and all goods remaining

after March 22, will be subject to

rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

Consignees are requested to

send in their bills of lading for

counter-signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1919.

Yuelee, from Shanghai.

Shinpei Seutu, c/o Taiwan

Bank, from Tokio.

T. KELING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 21, 1919

Eastern Extension Australasia

& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams

lying in the E. E. Telegraph

Office at Hongkong.

Guenau, Empress of Russia,

from Shanghai.

Levaillant, Astor Hotel, from

Saigon.

O. S. Orrick, from Oakland

California.

Pauline Thompson, Hongkong

Hotel, from Manila.

Peter Mover, Hongkong Hotel,

from Philadelphia.

Shapley, Hongkong Hotel, from

Olongapo.

Sheshiboe, 34 Queen's Road

from New York.

Wallin, from Blitar.

J. E. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1919.

NOTICES.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

CAR REPAIRS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS INCLUDING GENERAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL REPAIRS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

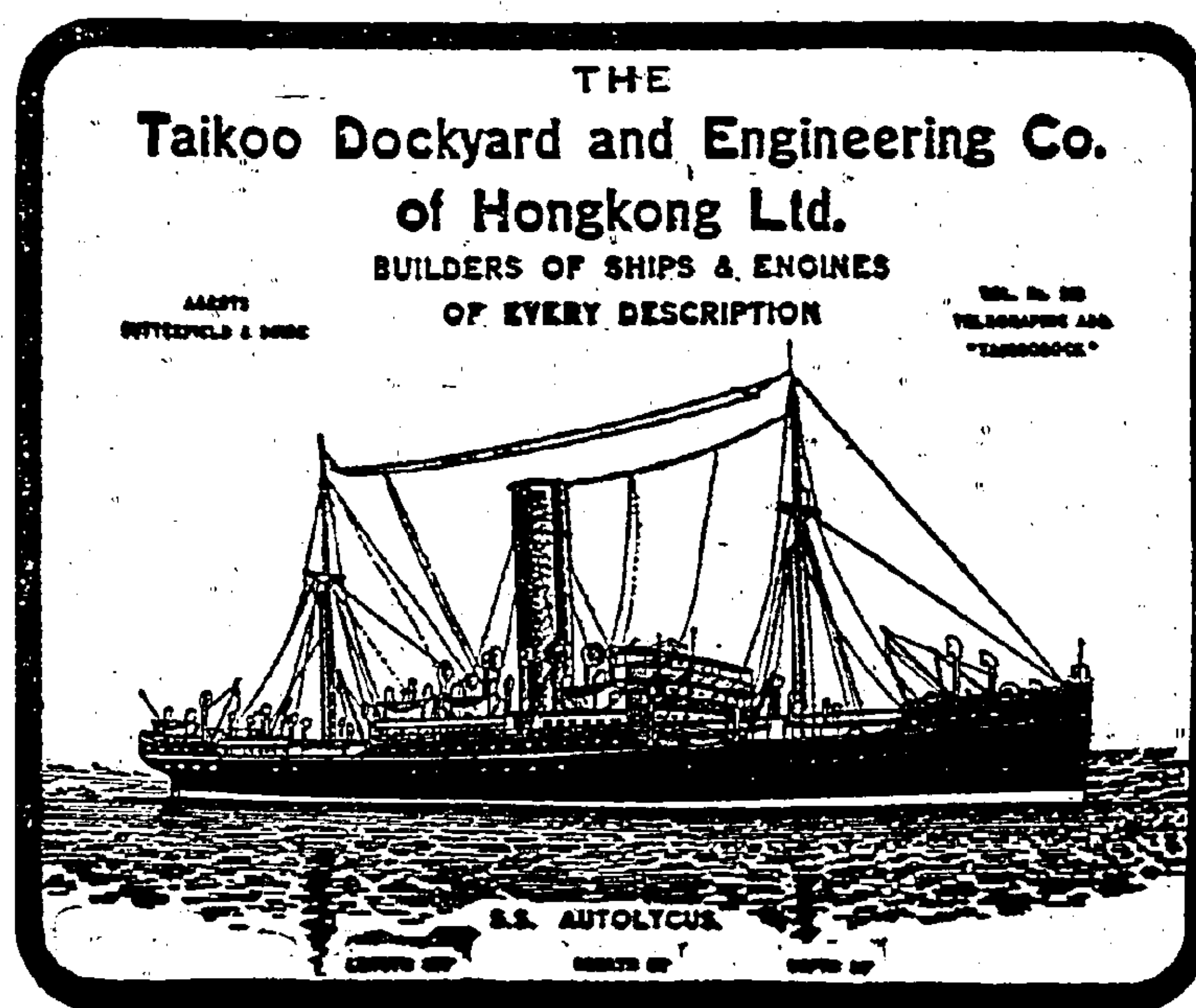
Repainting a Specialty.

Enquiries and Inspection Invited.

MOTOR GARAGE

7 Russell St.

TEL. NO. 659 & 781.



CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"TELEMACHUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st March.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th March, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th April, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHIDZUOKA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 26th March, 1919, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1918.

CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

THE Steamship

"WALTON HALL,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd March, 1919 will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 20th March and 21st, at 2.30 P.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1919.

NOTICES.

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2499. 31, Des Voeux Road, Central.

The latest model, "Chandler", "Hudson" and "Oakland" cars for hire.
Theatre parties. Pleasure trips.
Shopping etc. at moderate charges.
Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all clients are sure of every safety and comfort.
Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Skudders" on sale.
Motor car, launch and cycle repairing done daily.
Call and inspect.

JUST ARRIVED.

Large Assortment of
Lace Works, Embroideries, Drawn Thread Works,
comprising
Collars, Blouses, Handkerchiefs, Table & Bed Covers, etc.,
Fillet & other Hand-made Laces.
Exquisite modern designs, Excellent quality,
Moderate prices.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

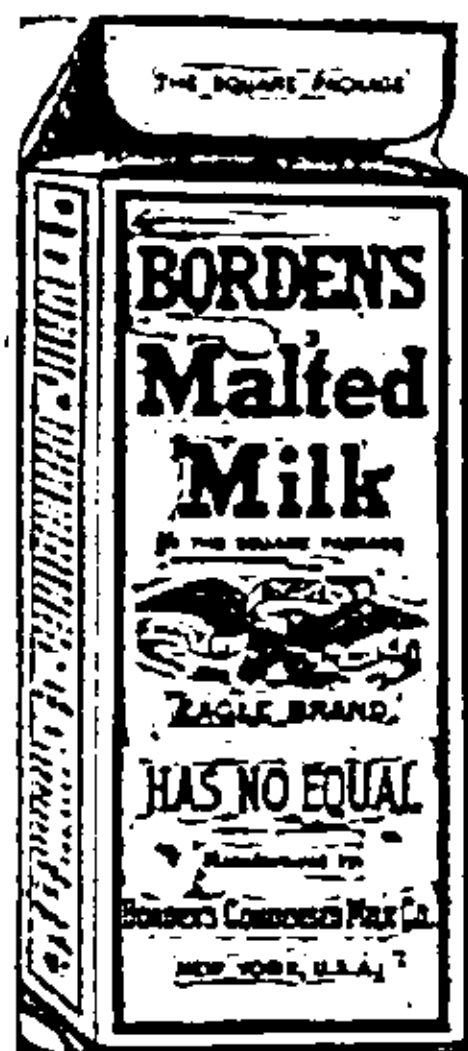
FEED THE BABY

CLEAN

PURE

HEALTHFUL

NOURISHING



HAS NO EQUAL

It is a perfected milk food, wholesome and delicious.
Prepared by the most improved process whereby all the nutritive elements of the richest cows milk and strengthening cereals are scientifically combined.

ON SALE AT

A. S. WATSON & CO. THE PHARMACY
VICTORIA DISPENSARY COLONIAL DISPENSARY
AND
ALL LEADING PROVISION SHOPS.
CONNELL BROS. CO., Agents.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DO YOU SPECULATE AT YOUR FAMILY'S RISK?

BETTER ENTRUST THEIR SAFETY TO
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.
F. M. WELLES, Manager, Powell's Buildings, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

"LAZARITE"

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB

AN extraordinary General Meeting of members will be held on WEDNESDAY March 26th in the Club House at 5.30 p.m.

Business:—Alteration of rules, a copy of proposed rules can be seen on the Club notice board.

J. J. BLACKBURN,
Hon. Secretary.

Hon. honz 2th March, 1919.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—YACHT "Tourette", any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to A. van der Woude care Java-China-Japan-Lij.

THE TIENSIN FRACAS.

A SHANGHAI VERSION.

Regarding the Tientsin fracas a Shanghai resident who returned from Peking on March 16 reports that so far as he could learn up to the time he left Tientsin on Thursday night, the Americans had offered no provocation, and that the Japanese were to blame for allowing what might have well been but an ordinary street affair to develop into a riot in which a mob numbering several hundred, including armed Japanese troops led by mounted officers, participated. Feeling was running high in Tientsin at that time, not alone among Americans and Japanese but among the French also—whose rights have been violated by the Japanese soldiery.

There seem to be three points to the discredit of the Japanese, however the fracas may have started. They invaded the French Concession with an armed force, in violation of French rights. They arrested and maltreated American soldiers in their own and the French concession, in violation of American rights. They are alleged to have deliberately told untruths to the American Consul-General in denying that there were American soldier prisoners in the Japanese goal when the reverse was the fact.

It is customary in Tientsin for members of the American Military Police, or provost guard, to patrol the various concessions armed with police "bills" (clubs) only; these men are empowered to make arrests of their own nationals only. During the affair of Tuesday night one of these military police was attacked by the crowd while arresting one of the Americans, and three other Americans were sent to hospital. This caused the American authorities to declare the Japanese concession out of bounds for American troops; therefore to effectually prevent Americans entering the Japanese Concession on Wednesday night a detail of 15 American military police were stationed on the Japanese boundary line in the French Concession. A group of Americans gathered near the line and the story spread among the Japanese that the Americans were preparing to come into their Concession in retaliation for what happened on Tuesday night.

Crowds began menacingly to gather, and it is reported that attempts were made to seize individual American soldiers, causing the latter to group together for protection while a huge crowd of Japanese partially filled Rue Chaylard.

The Japanese police called on the military barracks for assistance and an armed company, which is on duty nightly, responded and went into the French Concession, charging and driving the crowd as far as the Empire Theatre. The American military police armed only with clubs, who were there to quell disturbance, falling back. Major Arthur Basset, who has left the army and was therefore in civilian dress, left the Gaiety Theatre with friends to go to the Empire Cafe and found himself in the midst of the trouble. He saw a Japanese patrol of six or eight men arresting a lone American soldier pedestrian and attempted to interfere, pointing out to the Japanese they had no right to arrest the American in the French Concession. At this time Lieut. Maxwell of the 15th U. S. Infantry came up, and he and Major Basset accompanied the patrol in search of a Japanese officer, the lieutenant offering to give a receipt for the American in Japanese custody. They had proceeded but a short distance when the patrol was called away by a cry from the mob, and the soldier got away.

Meanwhile, Mr. Basset met the Japanese Consul Mr. Kamei in an open space; the Consul was mounted. Major Basset and Lieut. Beck, in charge of the military police, requested the release of the soldier. The official suggested that if the Americans withdrew a few paces the Japanese would do the same, and the matter could then be discussed. The group was surrounded by a mob of people. The Americans suggested that the time was not

HOUSE PROFITEERS.

HARD CASE OF MIDDLE-CLASS TENANTS.

Many instances are being brought to light in which exorbitant prices are being charged for houses and land, and the tenants are forced to choose between purchasing at the inflated figures or taking a notice to quit, says the Daily News.

The position is aggravated by the fact that many middle-class families who could formerly afford a large house are now, owing to reduced means, increased cost of living, and the servant difficulty, compelled to look out for a smaller one—a situation of which owners of property are not slow to take advantage.

An expert on both housing and land valuation pointed out in an interview with a representative of the Daily News, that so far as small houses are concerned—those, namely, below a rateable value of £35 in London, £30 in Scotland, and £26 elsewhere—the Tenants of Rent and Mortgage (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, coupled with the Amending Act passed in 1917, absolutely secures the tenants against being "turned out." Nor can their rent be raised, except to meet an increase in rates.

"These Acts, however," the expert added, "remain in force for only six months after the declaration of peace. It is most important that they should not be allowed to expire at that period, because the shortage of working-class houses will still be acute. A special committee has been appointed to deal with this question by the Minister of Reconstruction.

"There still remains the difficulty with regard to houses just above the limited rental. These cases demand the immediate attention of Parliament. One of the ways in which the present situation might be dealt with would be to have something in the nature of a Fair Rent Court, which would give security of tenure, subject to the payment of a fair rent to be fixed by the Court.

"There is no doubt that the present system, under which no increase in rent is allowed, cannot be continued indefinitely, in view of the great increase to landlords in the cost of repairs."

One way of easing the situation was suggested by Major Herbert Freybur, an architect, namely, the conversion of many of the large houses in Kensington, Paddington, and other districts into two or three self-contained maisonettes.

ripe for a discussion, the need was to quell the disturbance by withdrawing the Japanese troops from the French Concession while the unarmed American returned to barracks. At this point Lieut. Beck was hit by a stone thrown from the Japanese mob, the pistol left, the American soldier got away, and the Japanese Consul rode away.

Captains Landreth and McDonnell and others, with a Japanese officer, secured a car and went to the Japanese police station to make inquiries relative to arrests reported to have been made by the Japanese. As the car was leaving the vicinity of the Empire Cafe, Mr. L. O. McGowan, the owner of the car, was hit in the face by a missile which scratched his cheek and broke his glasses. It happens that Mr. McGowan is Consul for Brazil, and this may have been the origin of the report that a consul had been assaulted.

Later a visit was paid to the Japanese Police Station and groans being heard from the direction of the courtyard, the party found a semi-nude American soldier lying on the stone pavement in a wounded condition. The Japanese and Chinese attendants made no attempt to relieve the man, and the Americans carried him inside and laid him on a table. Another soldier, a corporal of military police, was found in a cell, wounded in the forehead. One of the men was cut to the bone in the arm, it is reported, and paralyzed on one side by a bayonet thrust.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons	b.	\$410
North China	b.	133 1/2
Unions	b.	\$1035
Yangtzes	n.	\$215
Far Eastern	n.	£ 26

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fire	s.	\$175
H. K. Fire	b.	\$355

SHIPPING.

Douglases	sa.	93
Steamboats	sa.	23 1/2
Indos (Pref.)	b.	\$32
Indos (Del.)	sa.	\$159
Shells	n.	160 1/2
Ferries	b.	\$33 1/2 sa. \$6 1/2

REFINERIES.

Sugars	b.	\$120 sa. 119/30
Malabons	b.	sa. 136

MINING.

Kailans	n.	50 1/2
Langkats	sa.	\$26
Raub	b.	2
Trombs	b.	37 1/2
Urals	n.	40 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves	b.	\$117
Kowloon Docks	b.	\$160 sa. 160/161
Shai Docks	b.	13 1/2
N. Engineering	b.	\$24 1/2

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals	b.	\$106
H. K. Hotels	b.	\$91
Land Invest.	b.	\$16
Hiphreys Est.	b.	\$7 1/2
K'loon Lands	b.	\$34
L. Reclamations	n.	\$175
West Points	b.	\$69

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	sa.	\$22 1/2
Kung Yika	b.	\$20 1/2 sa. 20 1/2
Lau Kung Mow	n.	\$154
Orientalis	n.	\$70
Shai Cottons	b.	\$178
Yangtzepeeps	b.	\$10 35/100

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands	b.	\$270
Borneos	sa.	\$15
C. Light & P. b. cum rights	b.	\$5 1/2
Providents	n.	\$8 1/2
Dairy Farms	b.	\$2 1/2
H. K. Electric	b.	\$76
Macao Electric	n.	\$3 1/2
Ropes	b.	\$80 1/2
Trams, Low Level	b.	\$7 95
Trams, Peak, old	b.	\$7 40
Trams, Peak, new	b.	cts. 75
Laundries	b.	\$8 60
Steel Foundries	n.	\$12
U. Waterboats	b.	\$13
Watsons	b.	\$6 15
Wm. Powells	b.	\$10
Wiseman's	b.	\$28

HONGKONG, March 22, 1919.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The General Managers and Consulting Committee of the above Company, in their fiftieth annual report, state:

Working Account 1917.—After retransferring to this Account the sum of \$30,000.00 which was placed to the credit of Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account last year, it shows a net profit of \$340,767.63.

Working Account 1918.—The balance at credit of the Account is \$525,279.01.

Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account.—After transferring the sum of \$30,000.00 back to Working Account 1917, this Account stands at \$156,987.34.

Reinsurance Fund.—It is proposed to transfer £20,924.11.5 @ ex 3/4 = \$124,767.63 from the profits of the year 1917 to the credit of this Fund. This Fund will then stand at £99,840.15.1.

Dividend.—The General Managers and Consulting Committee have pleasure in recommending a dividend of \$27 per share absorbing \$216,000.00.

Consulting Committee.—The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim resigns his seat on account of his departure from the Colony and Mr. A. H. Compton was invited to fill the vacancy. The Hon. Sir Paul Carter, C. M. G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. White, Maitland, Grubbay and Compton retire but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. T. E. Pearce has accepted an invitation to join the Consulting Committee, his election requires the confirmation of shareholders.

Auditors.—The Accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F. C. A., and A. B. Lowe, F. C. A., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

NOTICES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

22nd & 23rd March.

We are fortunate in securing another picture of

CREIGHTON HALE
CREIGHTON HALE
AND
GLADYS HULETTE
GLADYS HULETTE
IN
"ANNEXING BILL."

"Annexing Bill" is a fine-flavored light comedy of the romantic type and winsome Gladys Hulette and her co-star, Creighton Hale, have the most pleasing and altogether delightful picture-play of their respective screen careers in Edgar Franklia's cleverly written play.

In the first place, Enid Barwell is an art student with no money. Billy is in love with her. He is a young lawyer just starting on what promises to be a splendid career. Then a ship founders, and it is reported that a maiden aunt of Enid's is lost. Enid is her sole heiress and is notified that a million dollars awaits her. And Billy firmly declares he will not marry her.

Enid is very much in love with Billy and the mere matter of a million dollars standing between her and happiness is promptly disposed of. She plans to hand over her new fortune to a friend's husband, who is notoriously unsuccessful in investments. The transfer of the money is just about to be consummated when lo! there appears upon the scene the aunt who was believed to have been drowned.

It seems that all is well now with the young lovers when it is suddenly discovered that the pseudo aunt is really an impostor and that Enid is really in possession of the million dollars after all.

How the tangle is straightened out and true love comes into its own is ingeniously depicted in the concluding chapters of "Annexing Bill."

Maison Lily

Just received an assortment

New French Hats,
Linen, Pyjama, Plain
and Flowered Voiles.

Shannon Building,
Shanghai.

統辦 THE WING ON CO., LTD. 永安
球貨 HONKONG. 有
品 Most up-to-date and Cheapest House 限
Prompt attention given to Orders. 公

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan Office-4 Queen's Road Central

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

FEEDING THE ENEMY.

London, March 15.
 Reuter authoritatively learns that although the highest Allied naval and military opinion regards as imperative the retention of the blockade until the conclusion of peace, the Allies are not using the blockade to keep food out of enemy countries or reaching starving populations.

The Supreme Economic Council is the Authority charged with affording relief and the Blockade Ministers are represented thereon and are working harmoniously together. Nevertheless, formidable difficulties exist and the principal ones involve a refusal by Germany to give up merchantmen for this relief work and to replace the shipping shortage, due to the enemies' policy of indiscriminate piracy; nevertheless, the Allies are anxious to afford all possible relief to the starving people of Austria and Germany, but in respect to Germany, the extent to which it can be given depends largely on Germany herself.

There is a difficulty of great magnitude in the question of finance and also other difficulties, which include the defective transport facilities in enemy countries.

HOW GERMANY WILL PAY FOR FOOD.

Paris, March 15.
 Germany will pay for food supplied by gold and receipts derived from the exportation of certain permitted products.

A Control Board of Exports is being established and will probably sit at Rotterdam.
 Permission to resume fishing in the North Sea is being given and steps are being taken to modify the blockade.

FAR EASTERN ASPIRATIONS.

Paris, March 4.
 The Chinese delegates to the Peace Conference, in a statement to the journalists, declared that China must be freed of the burdens imposed upon her especially the German privileges in Shanghai. They protested against the Japanese claims in Kiaochow, and the 21 demands by Japan, suddenly presented in January 1915, which China had to accept under a threat of war. It was asserted that Japan prevented China from joining in the war in 1914 and 1915. It was also emphasised the aid China had given to the Allies in the shape of labourers and sailors, and it was mentioned that a Chinese Army of 100,000 was ready to start for Europe but was prevented by lack of tonnage.

The Japanese delegates also received the Journalists. Marquis Saionji, in addressing them, dwelt upon Japan's sympathy with the idea of a League of Nations, and the "grand project of the establishment of an impartial first peace." He rejoiced that humanity had at length been able to see the first gleams of a new era wherein right would definitively prevail over force. He was firmly convinced that China would understand Japan's just and legitimate aspirations so that she could reach a complete understanding for the maintenance of the peace, security and progress of civilisation in the Far East. The future union with the Eastern world, whose population of was more than half of mankind, was a lofty and sublime vision with the Western world under a League of Nations in perfect harmony and eternal goodwill.

THE SALE OF OPIUM.

London, March 10.
 In the House of Commons, replying to Sir T. J. Agg-Gardner, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Government hoped to bring the question of the Opium Convention of 1912 before the Peace Conference with a view to the adoption of a resolution binding the Powers represented at the Conference and the enemy Powers, to a speedy enactment and enforcement of the measures contemplated by the Convention, in order to confine the manufacture and sale of opium in a manner similar to the Noxious Drugs Act, to legitimate purposes.

HONGKONG CENSORSHIP MODIFIED.

NAVAL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

It is notified in the Gazette with reference to clause 1 sub-clauses (1), (2), and (3) of the Censorship Regulations, 1917, published in the Gazette on the 23rd March, 1917, as Government Notification No. 112, that the following modifications are made from this date:—

The censorship on all Naval matter will be removed, i.e., Press, Authors, Artists, Photographers, and Cinematographers will not be required to submit anything to Naval censorship; what is to say, they will revert to their pre-war practice.

The censorship on all Naval matter held up during the war will be removed.

Photographs, &c., of His Majesty's Ships and books on Naval subjects, the sale of which has been prohibited during the war, may accordingly be exhibited and sold.

LEVER BROS. £60,000,000.

At a meeting of shareholders of Lever Brothers at Port Sunlight recently, resolutions were passed increasing the authorised capital of the company from £40,000,000 to £60,000,000, in the creation of ten million new Cumulative "C" Preference shares of £1; five million additional 15 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares of £1; and five million additional 20 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary shares of £1.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

PROPOSED SHIPPING DEAL.

According to the "Kokumin," there is a plan afoot for a steamship company to be formed by Japanese and American capitalists to purchase a number of the steamers with which the American troops are now being repatriated. This fleet, it is stated, will engage not only in the Pacific trade but on all the great trade routes of the world.

TRANSPORT EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION.

We are glad to note says the Journal of Commerce that a number of the leading employers of motor transport are going to put into practical effect the lessons learned during the war. We understand that the Motor Transport Employers' Federation is interesting itself in the appointment of a joint industrial council for the purposes of organising the transport industry. The federation possesses a strong and virile council, with Major-General S. S. Long (Lever Bros.) as chairman, which has been carefully watching the trend of events, and has concluded that the general conditions of the home industries and their reliance upon efficient transport facilities will demand harmonious co-operation between those who organise and those who carry out the functions of the transport industry. The federation are seeking the co-operation of all owners of commercial motor vehicles, and we understand that Capt. F. G. Bristow, the general secretary of the federation, 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, will afford inquiries all information and particulars. There can be no doubt that the federation can be of the greatest possible value and assistance to the promotion of the best interests of our industries and in the co-ordinating of our inland road transport.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 26th March 1919,

commencing at 11.30 a.m.
 at his Sales rooms, Duddell Street,
 200 Bales Green Line
 Gu. nias

TERMS: Cash on delivery.
 GEO. P. LAMBERT,
 Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
THURSDAY the 27th March, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.
 at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
 An Assortment of English
 Paints and Varnishes
 comprising:—

Ferrous Grey, Red, Super
 Engine, Green Moist Colour,
 Purple Brown Moist Colour,
 Super Chocolate, Sanitary Paints,
 Black Japan, Hard Drying
 Carriage Varnish etc.

Also
 A Quantity of Aquatints
 Washable Distemper (in various
 colours)
 and
 One Lot of "Robbials" Enamel
 in various tints.

On view from Wednesday the
 26th inst.
 Terms: Cash on delivery.
 GEO. P. LAMBERT,
 Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
MONDAY, the 24th March, 1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.
 On Kowloon Marine Lot
 No. 4, Yau Ma Tei.

(For account of the cargo used)
 About 9,300 Bags of Rice
 and more or less damaged by sea-
 water ex S.S. "Kasuga Maru."
 Terms:—Cash on delivery.
 GEO. P. LAMBERT,
 Auctioneer.

WAR COMFORTS.

AN APPEAL TO HONGKONG.

We have received, too late for insertion to-day, lengthy letters received by Mrs. Stabb regarding the supply of war comforts for Siberia. These show that a disastrous fire at Vladivostok destroyed all the Red Cross stores, and Major General Sir C. H. Powell appeals to workers to rise to the occasion to replace the unfortunate loss.

The Hongkong branch of the Q.M.N.G. has decided to continue work, and the facts of the necessity for this step have been laid before the workers, asking them to face the prospect of another summer's work. Mrs. Stabb makes a strong appeal for assistance and hopes that this may be the last of its kind, enabling them to carry through the summer or till the need for comforts for our own men in Siberia ceases.

NOTICE.

LOST.

LOST.—or gone astray in Kowloon 1. Bull pup (bitab) Lemon and White. Answers to the name of "Beauty." Finder please return to Leo D. Almeida Castro, Old Supreme Court Building, Hongkong or No. 3, Carnarvon Villas, Kowloon.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1919, at 4 o'clock precisely, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CHABRIERED BANK BUILDING, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1918.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any General business.

By Order,
 E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
 Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1919.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (Hongkong) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 25th March 1919, to WEDNESDAY, 26th April 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
 W. E. ROBERTS,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 17th March, 1919.

PREVENT DISEASE "INSECTOX"

IMPROVED "HEPPEL'S FLY SPRAY" SUPPRESSES FLIES, MOSQUITOES & OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of a "Household Insectox" and a "Crude Insectox" for use in houses, hotels, etc.

Price £1.30 per tin.
 "CRUDE INSECTOX" for use in houses, hotels, etc.
 Price £1.30 per tin.

"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX" for use in houses, hotels, etc.
 Price £1.30 per tin.

On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakely Co., Hongkong, and leading stores.
 FRANK SMITH & CO.,
 Sole Agents.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG: BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

TORPEDO

HONGKONG: THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Anti-Corrosive and Anti-Fouling Compositions

All manufactured at the Company's Works, BARKING, ESSEX. CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY
 These well-known Compositions afford unsurpassed protection against Rust and Fouling. Their firm adherence and smooth, unbroken surface tend to increase speed and save coal consumption.
 AGENTS AND STOCKS AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.
 HEAD OFFICE: 130, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.
 And at Cardiff, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Glasgow, Sunderland, West Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Hull, Southampton, Dunkirk.
 NEW YORK—THE FEDERAL COMPOSITION & PAINT Co., Ltd., 17, BATTERY PLACE.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of all Hongkong having accepted Pinkie's invitation to her Party WISEMANS have rearranged their Dances for next week as follows:—

TEA DANCES

on
 (MONDAY) March 24th.
 (TUESDAY), March 25th.
 (FRIDAY) March 28th.

DINNER DANCE

on
 (THURSDAY), March 27th.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Cornhill Road, on TUESDAY, the 1st April, 1919, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December 1918 and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 27th March 1919, until TUESDAY the 1st April 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 20th March, 1919.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Special Extraordinary General Meeting of Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on Tuesday, 25th March at 3.55 p.m. in the Chamber of Commerce Room, Chabriered Bank Building, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution:—
 "That Clause VI of the Rules and Regulations of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce should be amended to read as follows:—

"The Committee shall consist of ten Members, all of whom shall be British or Representatives of British Firms, to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Chamber, and they shall hold Office for one year. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled up by the Committee."

By Order,
 E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1919.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG DOG-CAT-POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW 1919.

A show in connection with the above will be held (by kind permission of the Stewards, Hongkong Jockey Club) within their enclosure, Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 15th April, 1919.

Entry forms containing full particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. W. GEGG,
 Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
 c/o Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

RE TSANG KENG DECEASED.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the creditors (other than the fully secured creditor) who consented to the Receiver's Order against the above named debtor being rescinded will be held on MONDAY the 24th day of March 1919, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the offices of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited to receive from Mr. Ede a Report of the manner in which the properties assigned to him for the benefit of such creditors have been dealt with and an account of the monies received and expended by him, preparatory to the declaration of a first and final dividend. The amount available for such dividend is a sum of approximately \$17,62.97 and the dividend will accordingly be small.

All such creditors as desire to participate in such dividend should forward immediately to Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston, Mr. Ede's solicitors, particulars showing the amounts of their claims, together with particulars of any sums received by them since the rescission in respect of their claims and the balance now remaining due. These claims should be forwarded on or before the 24th instant, as the monies in hand will be distributed amongst the claims received on or before that date. Fully secured creditors must value their securities.

The creditors will be required to verify their claims by Statutory Declarations if thought fit.

Dated the 15th day of March, 1919.
 O. MONTAGUE EDE
 Trustee for the creditors.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

From	To	Time
2.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
11.0 a.m.	12.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
12.0 p.m.	1.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
1.0 p.m.	2.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
2.0 p.m.	3.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
3.0 p.m.	4.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
4.0 p.m.	5.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
5.0 p.m.	6.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
6.0 p.m.	7.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
7.0 p.m.	8.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
8.0 p.m.	9.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
9.0 p.m.	10.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
10.0 p.m.	11.0 p.m.	Every 15 min.
11.0 p.m.	12.0 a.m.	Every 15 min.

SATURDAY EXTRA CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

SUNDAY CARS.

1.30 p.m. and 12.00 midnight.

NIGHT CARS.

11.0 p.m. to 12.0 a.m. and 12.0 a.m. to 1.0 a.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By arrangement with the Company's Office.

At the Company's Office, 130, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fiftieth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at noon on Saturday the 19th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that, owing to the Consulting Committee being now made up to the maximum number of eight, the remuneration to the Committee be increased from \$7,000 to \$8,000.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 General Managers,
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.,
 Hongkong, 12th March, 1919.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder's Street, on THURSDAY the 27th instant at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 4th March, 1919.

THE CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixteenth Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Buildings, at 11.30 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1919, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1918, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th March to the 26th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 Agents.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on Monday 31st March, 1919, at noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 22nd to the 31st inst. both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
 R. M. DYER,
 Chief Manager,
 Hongkong, 15th March, 1919.

BROSSARD, MOPIN & CO.

Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD"
Telephone—2586.

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS,
King's Building,
HONGKONG.

Codes, A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Français.
Bentley's, Omnibus and Private.

Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, HAIPHONG, PEKIN & TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:
Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds,
Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls,
Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers,
Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks, Cul-
verts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles
(hollow and full), all lengths and
sizes, Sides and Foundation plat-
forms, Chimneys, Poles for support-
ing Telegraph and Telephone lines
and carrying Electric Light and
Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:
Industrial materials for railways,
factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes,
angle bars, steel joists, iron
sheets, motors and Fichte's fire-
proof safes.

**REINFORCED CONCRETE, IS ABSOLUTELY
FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL
RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.**

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK ALREADY EXECUTED.

1910.—Barracks in Thudamot for the French Government, Indo-China.	1913-14.—Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Sin- gapore.
1911.—Wharves at Pulo-Bukom, Singa- pore, for the Standard Oil Co.	1914.—Chartered Bank of I. A. & C., Singapore.
1912.—Central Market, Saigon, super- ficial area 320' x 330'.	1914.—Cooling Wharf at Hongay with Crane Railway, 3 tons.
1912.—Bridge with swing span at Soai- rang Cambodge, length 178'.	1915.—Wharf for French Government Mail steamers in 30 ft. water, Bangkok.
1912.—Water tower on pillars 30 ft. high (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway.	1916.—Bridge of 740 ft. length, in 20' water; span 90 ft., Comay, Indo- China.
1914.—Bridge of 350 ft. in length in 36' water; span 90 ft. at Rachgia, Indo-China.	1917.—Railway ferry boat of reinforced concrete at Johore.

SOME OF THE IMPORTANT WORK IN HAND.

Steamer of 2,500 tons in R. C. at Saigon.	New Godown at Kowloon, Hongkong.
Banque Industrielle de Chine, Haiphong.	Grand Hotel, Peking.
	Several steamers 2,000 tons, Tientsin.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:
Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000
tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats, in steel,
wood and reinforced concrete.
Sea going ships in reinforced con-
crete and wood. Steamers and
Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:
Frame work, machine tools, boilers,
and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS
Private and Public Buildings, Fac-
tories, Godowns, Tunnels, Founda-
tions in bad ground, by com-
pressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers,
Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to examine, free of charge, all technical and industrial
questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction
which may be required. Address as above or to their agents, Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14 Des Vœux Road,
Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 26th March
1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street,

(For account of the concerned)
**MILD STEEL PAN HEAD
RIVETS**

1" x 2 1/2" 3" 3"
50 50 50 cwt.

1" x 1 1/2" 1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2" 2 1/2"
50 50 100 100 100 100 100
3"

100 cwt.

2" x 1 1/2" 1 1/2" 2" 2 1/2" 2 1/2"
50 50 100 100 100 100 100
3"

100 cwt.

On View: Now.

Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 3/14 11/16

30 d/s 3/11 13/16

60 d/s 3/11 13/16

4 m/s 3/2 1/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 134 1/4

T/T Japan 146 1/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 74 1/2

co & New York 74 1/2

T/T Java 180 1/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 408 1/2

Demand, Paris 40 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/2 3/4

4 m/s. D/P 3/3

6 m/s. L/C 3/3 1/4

30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne 3/3 1/4

30 d/s. San Francisco co & New York 75 1/2

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 436

6 m/s. France 431

Demand, Germany 74 1/2

Demand, New York 74 1/2

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta 151

Demand, Manila 134 1/4

Demand, Singapore 134 1/4

On Haiphong Nom.

On Saigon 49 1/2

On Bangkok 49 1/2

On Swatow 49 1/2

On Amoy 49 1/2

On Hongkong 49 1/2

On Canton 49 1/2

On Shanghai 49 1/2

On Peking 49 1/2

On Tientsin 49 1/2

On Hankow 49 1/2

On Soerabaya 49 1/2

On Batavia 49 1/2

On Singapore 49 1/2

On Malacca 49 1/2

On Penang 49 1/2

On Port Swettenham 49 1/2

On Klang 49 1/2

On Seremban 49 1/2

On Ipoh 49 1/2

On Teluk Anson 49 1/2

On Port Dickson 49 1/2

On Malacca Strait 49 1/2

On Singapore Strait 49 1/2

On Johore Strait 49 1/2

On Sumatra Strait 49 1/2

On Java Strait 49 1/2

On Celebes Strait 49 1/2

On Moluccas Strait 49 1/2

On Sulu Strait 49 1/2

On Mindanao Strait 49 1/2

On Philippines Strait 49 1/2

On East Indies Strait 49 1/2

On South Seas Strait 49 1/2

On Pacific Strait 49 1/2

On Indian Ocean Strait 49 1/2

On Arabian Sea Strait 49 1/2

On Persian Gulf Strait 49 1/2

On Red Sea Strait 49 1/2

On Mediterranean Strait 49 1/2

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On Atlantic Ocean Strait 49 1/2

On Indian Ocean Strait 49 1/2

On Arabian Sea Strait 49 1/2

On Persian Gulf Strait 49 1/2

On Red Sea Strait 49 1/2

On Mediterranean Strait 49 1/2

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On English Channel Strait 49 1/2

On Irish Sea Strait 49 1/2

On Celtic Sea Strait 49 1/2

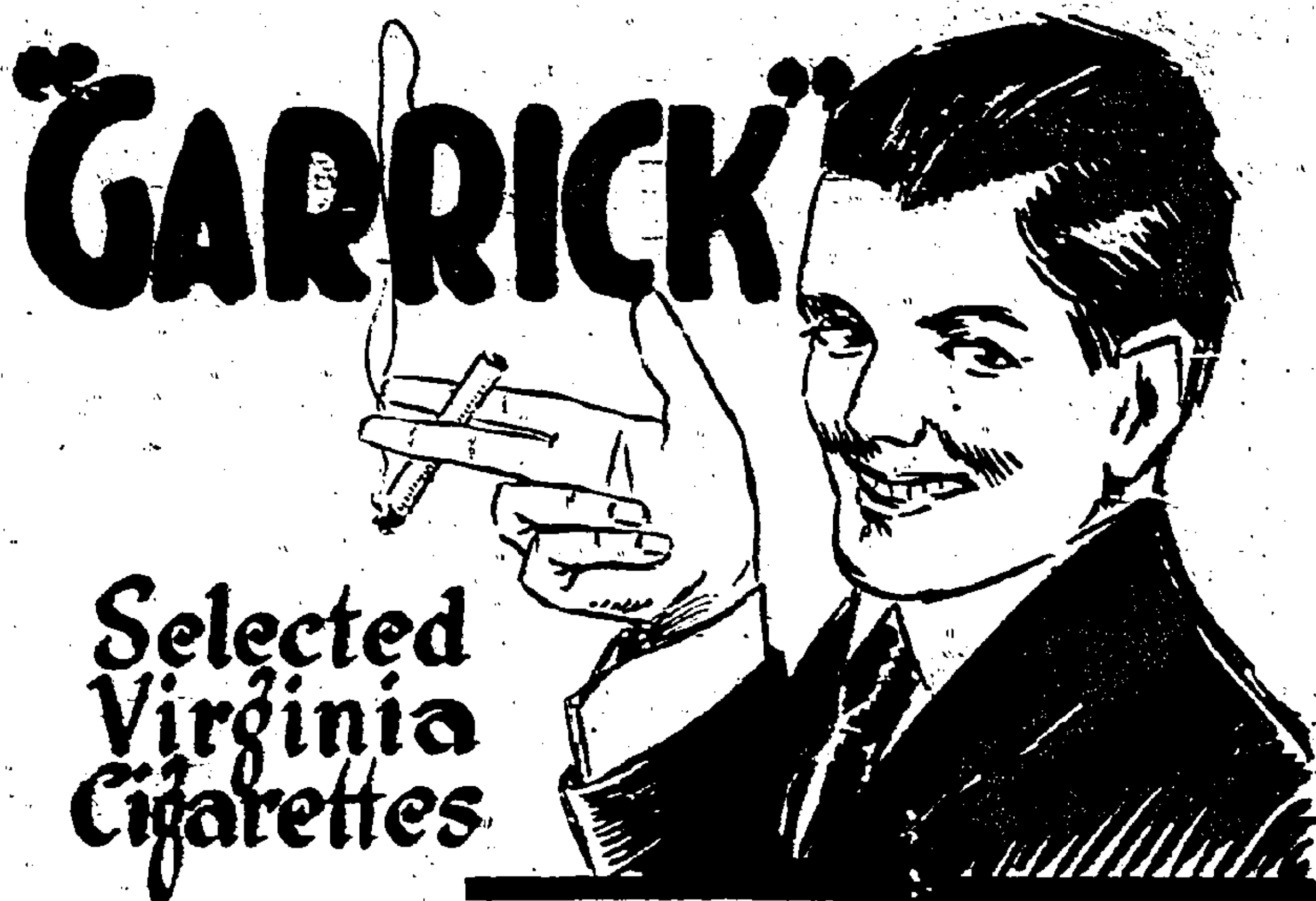
On Atlantic Ocean Strait 49 1/2

On Indian Ocean Strait 49 1/2

On Arabian Sea Strait 49 1/2

On Persian Gulf Strait 49 1/2

NOTICES



ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST
COST AND MOST DELICATELY
FLAVOURED

TOBACCO
GROWN IN VIRGINIA.

SOLD IN ALL-NEED TINS OF
50 CIGARETTES & OBTAINABLE
AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE GREEN ISLAND
CEMENT CO., LTD.

The thirtieth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held, this morning, at 11.30, at the offices of the Company. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided, and there were present, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. A. O. Lang, (Directors), Mr. R. Henderson, (Secretary), Messrs J. M. Gordon, J. P. M. da Silva, A. E. Griffin, Chau Siu Ki, C. B. Byers, W. Adamson, W. E. Clark, W. van Eppe, Tang Lew Ting and H. F. Campbell.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen. The report and accounts have been in your hands for some days, so with your assent, I will take them as read. The result of the year's work is a considerable improvement on that of 1917, but about half of this improvement is due to the S.S. "Chingchow" having been chiefly engaged on outside charters instead of in carrying stone for the Company. Her earnings in this way have not only helped to swell the Company's earnings, but while she was running under Government control we were able to hand over the substantial sum of \$330,000—for the benefit of the Public Funds. We recommend to you the payment of the same dividend as before namely 80 cents per share, absorbing \$320,000.—This will leave, including the balance of \$14,763.77 brought forward from last year \$317,599.96 which we propose should be allocated as follows:—

To place to Reserve Fund	\$25,000.00
To pay a Bonus to Staff	18,951.79
To write off Hok Un Works	7,505.78
To write off Deep Water Bay Works	40,000.00
To write off Steamer, Launches & Lighters	100,000.00
and carry forward the balance of	\$126,139.39

I trust you will approve of this division of the profits as we feel strongly that it is advisable to write the S.S. "Chingchow" and the works at Deep Water Bay well down in view of their more uncertain prospects in the future. Although we had an improved year, we are sorry to say that our sales

so far this year, have fallen off greatly owing to the idea which has prevailed that prices would drop at once all round and we hope that when it is realised that these expectations are not likely to be fulfilled that the demand for Cement will become normal again. As regards supplies of limestone, I am glad to say that more is coming from China and that we have not in consequence been dependent on Tongkin stone, hence our ability to make use of the "Chingchow" in other trades. You will notice that we have again contributed \$5,000.—to War Charities and you will not, I feel sure, begrudge the payment of this amount or the bonus to the Staff which has been well earned by all concerned. Last year was not an easy one for this Company, but I need not emphasise our difficulties or labour the points of exchange or freights as I know you are all fully alive to them. I now beg to propose that the Meeting approve the Report and Accounts now laid before it and declares

A Dividend of 80 cent per share	\$320,000.00
Place to Reserve Fund	25,000.00
Pay a Bonus to Staff	18,951.79
Write off Hok Un Works	7,505.78
Write off Deep Water Bay Works	40,000.00
Write off Steamer, Launches & Lighters	100,000.00
And carry forward to next account	\$126,139.39

After that motion has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer any questions that Shareholders may wish to put.

Sir Paul Chater seconded and the motion was carried. Mr. da Silva proposed and J. M. Gordon seconded, the re-election to the Board of Directors of the Very Rev. Father Robert, and Mr. A. O. Lang, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Chan Siu Ki proposed, and Mr. A. E. Griffin seconded, the re-election of Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. A. R. Lowe as auditors for the ensuing year, at remuneration of \$500 each, and the motion was carried. The Chairman then announced that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday and could be had on application and the meeting terminated.

DAY BY DAY.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Edmund Molin to act as Consul for Panama in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The King's Exequatur empowering Mr. Sergio Carbo y Morera to act as Consul for Cuba in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending March 18, amounted to 66,532 tons, and the sales during the period, to 38,266 tons.

The construction of the Canton Macao Railway will be commenced immediately after the meeting of the stockholders, which has been called for April 10, says the Canton Times. The expected principal station will be Fong at Fong Chuen, opposite Shamshui.

It is notified that an examination, open to all qualified natural-born British subjects, for appointment in the Civil Service of India, will take place in London in the month of August, 1919, and that copies of the regulations, syllabus of examination, and forms of application to be filled up by the candidates may be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's in Hongkong.

The Leamington Spa Courier has the following:—In distant Hongkong, Nov. 13th was especially set apart as a day of thanksgiving and jubilation. After fifteen at the Hongkong Club—which was attended by all the Consuls of the Allied countries—an auction sale in aid of St. Dunstan's Hostel took place. A hall, decorated with the Allied flags and colours, belonging to Mr. H. T. Mousley, formerly of Leamington, and now resident in Hongkong was sold for 1,000 dollars. Everyone who made a bid at the auction was requested to pay the amount of his bid.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—3rd Sunday in Lent, 23rd Mar. 1919. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Macfarren. Psalms: Cassell and Tait. Te Deum: Woodward. Smart and Tuttle. Benedictus: Tuttle (6th evening). Hymns: 332, 300. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 110, verses 1, 3 & 7 in unison. Psalm 111, verses 1, 2, 5 & 6 in unison. Hymn 332, verses 2 and 4 in unison. Hymn 370, verses 1, 4 & 7 in unison. Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Jonas, Peregrius and Wickes. Magnificat: Croft (30th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 265, 264, 92. Miserere: Felton (10th evening). N.B.—Psalm 114, verses 1, 3, 70 G.P. in unison. Psalm 115, verses 1, 2, 12, 16 and 18 in unison. Psalm 51, verses 1, 3, 7, 13, 15 and 19 in unison. Hymn 265, verses 1, 4 and 7 in unison. Hymn 254, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 93, verses 1, & 6 in unison.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services March 23rd. Morning 11. Hymns: 343, 392, 503, 635. Psalm 131. Evening 6. Hymns: 383, 219, 51, 198, 174. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—During Repairs. 8 a.m. Holy Communion at St. Stephen's Church. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at the Diocesan Boys' School.

Peak Church.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12, Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Diocesan.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 8.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m., followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The Admiral Line, ss. SEAFARER, sailing from Seattle for Hongkong, at Yokohama and is due to arrive at Hongkong about March 23rd.

The ss. CELTIC PRINCE is due to arrive here from New York towards the end of April.

The ss. SLAVY PRINCE is due to arrive here from New York on the 5th April.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a cable from the San Francisco Office advising that the S.S. CALEA is sailing from that port for the Orient on March 19th, in accordance with schedule.

The American & Manchurian Line, ss. TITANIC, left New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 14th March, and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 20th May.

The P. & O. ss. CHURCHILL, left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst. and is due here on the 18th inst. at about 6 p.m.

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TO-NIGHT 9.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT

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Here is a fine example of what a light romantic comedy should be. A spirited romance and an elemental plot closely knit and splendidly arranged so that the tense interest is sustained right up to the last minute.

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See Stub and Buro in this screaming comedy.

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The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.
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Telephone No. 1673, Manager.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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